Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

STANZAS.

I gazed when the beauty of life was untainted,
The flush on the cheek was all blooming and gay;
But ere on the mind the heart's feelings were painted,
It hath in its loveliness faded away.

The young bud was nip'd ere its leaves were expanded,
To catch the soft vapour, the dew or the sun;
Ere the soul to thy boundless realm's knowledge extended,
The life glowing flush of its beauty was gone.

Thou hast fled like a meteor or mist of the mountains,
Or the light clouds which fly on the wings of the gale;
As the spirits which float o'er earth's sunny bright fountains,
And o'er the soft breezes in mourning shall wail.

Bright as that sweet star which ushers the morning,
Short as its lustre thy stay upon earth;
But loftier and brighter, where free from all mourning,
Thy spirit shall rest where they know of its worth.

I have silently cherished that early nip'd blossom,
Though grief found no vent when thy soul didst depart;
Still deeper its lines hath been left on the bosom,
The deeper its image is press'd on the heart.

Pure as the fountain from which springs its being,
Thy spirit hath sought for the land of the blest;
Untainted and free from thy poor earthly dwelling,
Now go to thy Maker, sweet pilgrim, and rest.

Yea rest thee, my lov'd one, for bless'd is thy slumber,
No sin of this earth can disturb thy repose;
But angels shall waft thee, where souls without number,
Are resting with God, from earth's harrassing woes.

INDIAN BARD.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

PECULIARITIES.

Heaven me, such uses send—
Not to pick bad from bad; but by bad mend.

Shakspeare.

Nothing is more entertaining, and sometimes more laughable, than to note, and reflect upon the peculiarities of certain individuals. Every man claims for himself, and imagines himself to possess a *certain mode* of thinking, reasoning, and acting peculiar to himself, and certain traits of character superior to his neighbours. Even those who may not thus estimate themselves, are never at a loss for that favourite mask of the true genius of man—affectation is sure to come to their aid, and enable them to "show off," as fancy may dictate.

Some men cannot see across the street, others cannot walk straight, but *hobble* along from one side of the pavement to the opposite, as if they had wooden legs; others again, cannot appear in public, without their arm be put in a sling; and there is another class, who would be enraged if told by a friend in a *café*, that it was reported he was in bed the previous evening by ten o'clock. Some cannot remember names, or recognize their friends, but

Know what they know, as if they knew it not,
What they remember—seem to have forgot.

The more grave and scientific, also have their peculiarities. They cannot understand common talk. People are not accurate enough for them,—they, like *mathematical* precision. Lawyers are the most proverbial of this class; a thing once said by them, must not be disputed by a *common man*. It is said, once is enough, right or wrong. "When I open my mouth, let no dog bark."

Orators cannot speak without a vessel of water by their side, which they never think proper to taste. Some men can't abide the conversation of any one but themselves. Others can't understand an orator without constantly staring him in the face. Others again, fancy that the *back* must be turned to the speaker, in order to get his meaning. I knew a man, who could never take the meaning of a sermon, unless he was permitted to turn his back upon the divine.

There are men also, who are strung in so fearful a manner, that they "cannot abide a gaping pig"—as Shakspeare says. Others, run half mad at the *sight of a cat*; and others are *shocked*, if they behold themselves in a looking-glass during a paroxysm of laughter. This, however, is by no means surprising. There are other ways in which powerful fancy works, even stranger things. Some men will imagine themselves surrounded by devils—others will hold converse with the air, while a third class will challenge you, if you will not agree with them in supposing, they have turned into a tea pot! It has been said, that

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact.

This is either true, or not—as you will.

There are a class of men also, who, before taking wine in the evening with their friends; will request a *friend* to check them, if they should be inclined to take too much, when, on being friendly admonished, agreeable to stipulation, will call their friend an insolent puppy, and kick him out of doors.

Dr. A's *bread-pills*, some say, are exceedingly efficacious—far more valuable than Dr. B's, because they create an excellent appetite, and are a certain cure for dispepsias, head-aches, apoplexies, cholera, &c.

Captain P. some say, is the only man fit to be called an officer; he ought to go to Washington as a member of Congress, and afterwards run for the Presidency, provided, he does not turn methodist preacher, and go to camp meeting.

So fancy dreams. Disprove it if ye can.
Ye reas'ners broad awake, whose busy search
Of argument, employ'd to oft amiss,
Sits half the pleasures of short life away.

Agreeably to popular opinions, Major Jack Downing possesses a greater variety of qualities, than any man alive. He is *a fool*—he is a wise man; one that knows what's what—*no fool*—a store-keeper, in New-York—a member of Congress—Martin Van Buren—a Yankee pedlar—editor of the Portland Daily Advertiser—Mr. Hill, and one of the most remarkable wits of the age. Now, if all this be admitted, it is but rational to conclude, that this man, is really, and truly *a horse*.

It used to be the fashion, for young beaux, to write a pretty hand, especially, when they addressed their mistress; but now the reverse obtains, and instead of writing a good hand, they twist their letters about in such fantastic shapes, that no one can make head or tail of them, and when they go to purchase a hat, *it must cost eight dollars*, or it is pronounced "*shocking*," and fit to go on the head of no gentleman. They go into a store, and ask to see a hat; they enquire the price; the answer is five dollars; that hat won't do for me; I want an eight dollar hat—oh, very well, says the vender, we have just such ones as can't fail to please you, (while he steps to the opposite side of the store, and brings back *the same* five dollar hat)—here is the kind of hat you want; we generally sell them for nine, though we do not scruple to take eight dollars.

"Ah, yes," says the purchaser, "this is the very kind of a hat that will suit me"—placing it upon his head, and viewing it in the glass. "I will purchase it at the sum you name." He pays down the *eight* dollars, and walks highly rejoiced, with the very same hat, he refused for five dollars, thinking to himself—I have a *peculiar* way of making bargains—they can't cheat me, &c.

And you, Mr. editor, in common with your brethren, have your characteristics. When you read a manuscript from a new correspondent, you are never satisfied without finding fault with nearly every phrase, either in an orthographical, etymological, or syntactical point of view; and after cutting it, and slashing it in almost every possible direction to suit *your own* taste, you say very generously, it *may do*, though it is not exactly the thing. Some of you, are too much for looking to facts; nothing will do you but *facts, facts* and truisms; yet your very selves, are sometimes, the first to theorise, and mistify, never doubting for a moment, that you are as fond of misticism, as your neighbours.

Sometimes, you are wont to be very polite to your correspondents, and put them off, by saying, "A's" communication, "on the beauties of a January Evening on Green Land," possesses some good points, though it is not exactly adapted to our columns. There are other junctures, on the contrary, when you become moodish, and your humour takes a different cast. You then tell your correspondent "B," not to *bother* you with silly trash, and remind them, in very strong terms, that your paper is devoted to literature and wit, and not to such *nonsense* as he has thought proper to send you. You then make a remark or two, by no means complimentary, to the unfortunate candidate; and finish off your notice, by calling him a *blockhead*.

Now, Mr. editor, do not so dispose of me, for it will be spending words in vain—for you must remember, that I have my "peculiarities," and say what you may, I shall merely content myself, by referring it to a *peculiar* defect in your taste; so say this, that, *or that*, I am always satisfied.

Hold Pharnasus!
No adulation; 'tis the death of virtue!
Who *flatters*, is of all mankind the worst,
Save he who courts the flatterer.

A. W.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

A correspondent of the Mauch Chunk Courier, gives the following interesting sketch of this beautiful town:—

It is situated on the rising ground on the left bank of the Lehigh river and canal, from which it has a commanding view of the richly cultivated fields of the German farmers in this part of the county, interspersed here and there among gentle hills covered with groves and forests. It is about six miles below Allentown, the seat of justice for Lehigh county, and ten or twelve miles above the junction of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers at Easton. It contains about 100 dwellings, chiefly of stone, and making a fine appearance, and perhaps 800 inhabitants, including 70 or 80 boarding scholars at the celebrated Moravian seminary for young ladies in this place. There are 6 or 7 stores, and 3 excellent public houses for travellers or visitors, besides numerous mechanics shops, &c.

The splendid Moravian church, the buildings appropriated to the Seminary, and other objects of a public nature by the society, all deserve, as they have frequently received, the particular notice of the visitor.

Having found a friend and acquaintance in the keeper of one of the public houses in the place,* who kindly volunteered to be my conductor to show me the interesting objects which the place affords, I was of course highly gratified—and among the interesting incidents of our walk, there was one that I cannot forbear to mention, before closing this brief notice.

In passing the church a little after sunset, we observed the people gathering as if for some meeting or musical concert, and supposing that perhaps we should hear the Bethlehem band and choir, of which I had heard so much, we went in. We soon ascertained it to be a *wedding*, the ceremonies of which were to be performed in public, according to the custom of the Moravian society. The parties, as I was informed, were a young clergyman to the daughter of an elderly clergyman of the society. The ceremony was performed entirely in the German language, and appeared to be solemn and impressive, so far as the voice of the officiating clergyman, and the occasional singing by the choir, accompanied by the sound of the deep toned organ, could convey the impression of solemnity to my mind. The reader will readily believe me when I say that never did I so ardently wish that I could understand the German language, as on this occasion.

Before closing this broken sketch, I would say to every reader, whether in city or country, if you ever travel through this part of the country, visit Bethlehem if you never have before, and if you have, you will do so again without this advice. I am sure I shall myself, if Providence permit.

There were sundry other incidents during my excursion, to which I may take some future occasion to allude.

* Sun Hotel, one of the most spacious and healthy houses in the state, and conducted with much satisfaction by Mr. George Atherton.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

LINES

Written for a Lady's Album, under an Engraving of the Rising Sun.

Thy beams, oh, Sun of Righteousness! hath power
To quicken life, and bid all moral darkness flee;
A healing balm they waft on wings of love,
To heal the moral sickness of the soul.
Thy rays spread joy and peace on all around,
And general influence to the opening bud impart;
They brighten as they lengthen—and,
As they brighten, cherish, and sustain
The tender scion of a pious heart.
E'en decomposed, they please the eye of faith,
And give, in rainbow hues, unchanging signs
Of God's unchanging love to fallen man.
In mid-day splendour, soon thou wilt appear,
Clad in the bright effulgence of our God!

Viaduct across the Sankey Valley, Liverpool and Manchester Rail Way.

The Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way, certainly one of the most stupendous undertakings ever commenced in England, is now in successful operation, and affords great facilities in the transportation of passengers and merchandise. The road extends thirty-one miles, and in its construction more than ordinary difficulties, owing to the unfavourable situation of the country, were surmounted, involving an expense far more extensive than was anticipated in the original estimates. The bridges cost 108,565 pounds 11s. 9d., and the sum of 105,282 pounds 14s. 3d. was paid for land. These two items alone exceed the whole estimated cost of the Pennsylvania rail-road from Columbia to Philadelphia, which is eighty-one miles in length.

One of the most interesting portions of the Manchester Rail-way, is that referred to in the accompanying engraving, giving a view of the splendid Viaduct across the Sankey Valley, about fifteen miles from Liverpool. The following description of this magnificent work is furnished in a late minute account of the Rail-way. The writer says—

"Leaving Parr Moss, we soon approach the great valley of the Sankey, about half way between Liverpool and Manchester, with its Canal at the bottom, and its flats or barges in full sail passing to and fro, between the River Mersey, near Warrington, and the great coal districts, near St. Helen's. Over the valley and canal, and over the topmasts and high peaks of the barges, the Rail-way is carried along a magnificent viaduct of wire arches, each 50 feet span, built principally of brick, with stone padings, the length from the top of the parapets to the water in the canal being 70 feet, and the width of the Rail-way between the parapets 25 feet. The approach of this great structure is along a stupendous embankment; formed principally of clay, dug out from the high lands on the borders of the valley. Looking over the battlements there is a fine view down to the south—Winwick spire rising in the distance, and below you, the little stream of the Sankey running parallel with the canal; while the masts and sails of the vessels, seen at intervals in the landscape where the Canal is no longer visible, present a vivid specimen of inland navigation. Immediately below you, the barges, as they approach the bridge, escape from view for a few minutes, till, having sailed under your feet, they become again visible on the opposite side of the viaduct."

AN ESCAPE FROM THE GUILLOTINE.

"Another victim!" I uttered involuntarily, as looking through a window which commanded a view of the principal entrance to the prison, I observed a crowd who, with the shouts of "*pain ou sang*," were dragging some unfortunate man to confinement, preparatory to his final *debut* on the scaffold.

I saw a man cross the street, of whose purpose my heart misgave me. This was an individual named Canve, for whom my brother and me had interested ourselves. He had received numberless favours from us; we had, therefore, every reason to dread his enmity.

It was as I conjectured; a few minutes after I remarked his approach in our direction, we were startled by a loud battering at the door.

"Open your door!" thundered the ruffian; "*Je le donnerai les raisons ensuite.*" I, of course, refused.

"Ah! ah!" he shouted, with a demoniac laugh, "you shall see me return shortly and then—" He did not wait to conclude the sentence but hurried away, evidently with the intention of seeking assistance. When he had departed, I turned towards my sister, who, pale with surprise and fear, stood by me, and requested her to see to the immediate collection of our plate, jewels, and money. This done, we took the boxes in which we had packed them, and carrying them into the wood-cellar, we dropped them into a hole which was fortunately found there, and covering the spot with wood, we returned to wait the threatened return of Canve, and his band of ruffians.

We were fortunate in completing our task, for scarcely had we composed ourselves after our hasty labour, when the door with one blow was shattered to pieces, and in rushed Canve, accompanied by four men, all armed.

"We have come," said Canve, who appeared to act as the leader, "to search your house for a man called Le Cour." (The husband of my youngest sister, who was at this moment lying ill at our country seat.) Saying this, and without further remark, they rushed past us.

Expecting that in the course of their search they would visit my chamber, I repaired to it to hide a few little articles which were on my dressing-table. As I anticipated, they came to examine my apartment, but as if fatigued with their undertaking, they contented themselves with examining the closets, and thrusting their swords through the bed, saying, at the same time, "If he is here, this will spare the guillotine one job."

Having completed their survey, they repaired to the drawing-room, seated themselves without any ceremony, and ordered my sister to supply them with some of the best wine. By this time the poor girl had recovered herself, and indignation took the place of fear. She treated this demand with contemptuous silence, and Canve, started up, I believe, with the intention of striking her. I laid my hand on the pistol which I always carried, but perhaps awed by her firm bearing, he departed, without making any remark, in the direction of the wine-cellars. He returned shortly, loaded with several bottles, having to appearance previously satisfied himself of its quality. Having regaled themselves until they became in a state of beastly intoxication, they left us, having first, out of mere wantonness, destroyed a large quantity of china and glass, which unfortunately lay in their way.

For three days we continued unannoyed by any of the revolutionary spirits; at the end of that time we learnt with horror that poor Le Cour had fallen into their hands, and would on the following day undergo his trial as a Royalist. The next day came, and the hour was fast approaching appointed for the commencement of the trial.

I had ever remarked that my sister possessed a certain noble-mindedness and contempt of self which had insured her my esteem and affection; but I was yet to learn that she was a heroine.—In the present instance she was the only one whose presence of mind remained unshaken.—Well knowing the disregard paid to any defence proceeding from the unfortunate individuals whose deplorable fate had brought them before this bloody tribunal, as also the unwillingness evinced by legal characters to undertake it, she determined to perform the part herself. I was astounded at the extraordinary resolution she had formed. A young and beautiful girl, who had hitherto appeared to me timid as a fawn, to array herself in a court of justice—and such a court—in defence of one whom it was a crime to succour. In vain I remonstrated—she was inflexible. She delayed her departure to the last moment, to render her appearance as striking as possible. Probably she thought the power of beauty might effect that which justice might plead for in vain. If so, never was beauty applied to nobler purpose. I could not witness the exhibition, and therefore remained at home, in an agony of apprehension for the result.

Whether the beauty and eloquence of this fair creature softened the hearts of the miscreants who presided at that dreadful tribunal I know not, but she was successful. The sentence of death which Canoc (who formed one of the members of this tribunal) endeavoured to have decreed against our relative, was commuted to banishment for life, with three months' imprisonment as a kind of preparation.

Morning after morning passed, and regularly as the hour of ten came round did it find my sister at the prison gate an applicant for admission, bearing such luxuries as his prison fare did not afford; and it is with a shudder of horror that I recall to my mind when accompanying her, the sight of blood, warm perhaps from the heart of some victim to private revenge, streaming down the gutter which conveyed it to the Saone.

It was during the performance of one of these morning duties that we remarked a young lady, whom we had known a few months before as the leading star of fashion in Lyons, now walking alone to convey to her husband such consolation as the sight of her would afford. She, as is ever the case, early became surrounded by a crowd of admirers, all envying the look which accidentally she might cast upon any one in particular. Of all these none had so distinguished himself in her eyes (as he thought) as N——, and he industriously circulated rumours that he would shortly receive the hand in marriage, which was the object of general rivalry; and even the day was named when all doubts would be set at rest.—Fortune, however, decreed otherwise, and threw in the way a young man whose accomplishments appeared in her eyes to outweigh the pretensions of all others. His noble countenance interested her—his elegant figure captivated her—and a few weeks saw the charming—the universally admired Annette become the bride of Romeo de Pouilli. Truly might he say with Cæsar, *Veni, vidi, vici.* "I came, I saw, I conquered."

The deaths this event occasioned must be acknowledged were but few, but the disappointment, I may say, general; and as N—— had at one time possessed the happiness through the prospect of winning the prize, saw now that all hopes was perished, his share of disappointments were the largest; and although time seemed to have washed from his mind the memory of his blighted prospects, still the veteran physiognomist traces were discernible in his features of deep and bitter enmity to his successful rival.

Time had passed with this happy pair in a continual round of pleasure until the event took place, which consigned so many of the *elite* of France to the scaffold. De Pouilli and N—— were both of the royalist creed; but N—— adopted the revolutionary principles to wreak his vengeance on the man, who, as he said, had robbed him of his happiness—they both having been suitors to the reigning beauty of Lyons, the consequence was that De Pouilli immediately became the inmate of a dungeon, there to wait until the moment had arrived when the revenge of N—— could consign him to the guillotine. On the occasion of her first visit to her husband in prison she had been summoned to attend the wretch who was the source of all her misery in an apartment, the window of which looked out upon the guillotine, where three unfortunate individuals were about to be executed, and addressing her, he said, without any introduction—

"There, feast your eyes upon the scene before you, and consider that ere three days pass, the axe, which you see now about to fall on those miscreants, will sever the beautiful neck of your *adored*."

"Unable to endure the sight, for at the moment he finished, the axe fell upon one of the unfortunate wretches," related Mad. De Pouilli, "I sank to the ground, and on my recovery found him watching over me with a look of anxious tenderness—with my faculties returned my sense of De Pouilli's situation, and I eagerly seized on this moment to endeavour to procure his liberty. As his wife did I sue for him, but in vain—in vain I conjured by every motion calculated to move the breast of man with compassion—all in vain! At last I touched upon the love he so often had professed for me, and named this as an opportunity to prove his sincerity.—Hitherto he had gazed upon me with a voidness of countenance, but like oil thrown on fire it revived the slumbering flame of hatred which I had hoped to have subdued."

"Can you," said he, "remind me of those moments, and use them as arguments in *his* favour! Do you suppose that my memory only retains the recollection of my former love, and not the means by which my happiness was blasted?—Can I forget that I had a rival—that *that* rival was the high-born, haughty and favoured de Pouilli, and that he now lies in prison waiting only my command to die? No, no; do not deceive yourself, but hear the only terms on which he lives. The time is arrived when priestcraft and all its rules are set at naught—freedom for heart and hand is amongst the blessings of the age. Consent to be mine—discard him from your love—and he is free!"

"He uttered this last sentence in a slow impressive manner, that I might fully understand his meaning; and when he had concluded, I still continued to gaze upon him, as if bereft of my senses. Whether he thought favourably of my silence, I know not, but relaxing the severity of his countenance, he approached me, and inquired whether I was prepared to purchase my husband's life on such terms. The inquiry aroused me from the state of torpor into which his declaration had thrown me,—every nerve seemed strung anew,—my voice was changed from that of supplication to that of desperation, as I bitterly reviled him, and rushed from the room, leaving him motionless with surprise."—As she finished her relation, she burst into tears, unable any longer to control her feelings, and wringing her hands implored the intercessions of heaven in behalf of her husband.

A few mornings after, her husband informed her that N—— had directed him to prepare for his execution on the following day. With this terrible information she returned to us, and the scene which took place was truly heart rending; she tore her hair—beat her breast—called herself her husband's destroyer—and vented curses on the beauty which had murdered him;—lastly, throwing herself on her knees before my sister, she implored her to save her husband's life. I never shall forget the astonishment with which I gazed on my sister, as she said calmly—

"I cannot save his life—it is for you to accomplish that." "I!" she cried wistfully, "Oh! if I knew how;—tell me—what can I do to save him?"

"Return to N——," replied she collectedly, "and say you consent to his proposal!"

We were positively aghast, and before a word could be said, she continued—"If you will be guided by me, you shall suffer no dishonour. Go to N——, I repeat—say that when your husband has his passport in his hands, and you see him, from his windows if he pleases, parting from death and danger you will resign yourself into his hands!—trust to me for the rest, and now begone." Such an influence had Maria over her weaker friend, that without another word to any one, she departed. Half an hour had passed ere she returned; pale and ghastly she entered the apartment, and sought, by a flood of tears, to ease her over-burdened heart.

The morning came, and after a long interview with my sister, during which I was not present, she departed with a kind of cheerfulness, that raised suspicions in my mind of her sanity. I watched her from the window which overlooked the prison, until she entered the gate, and when it closed upon her, I thought it would be for ever!

Three months after we were the inhabitants of another soil, refugees from our country, sharing the same roof with those whose sufferings had endeared them to us,—these were M. and Madame de Pouilli,—the story of their escape is short.

On the morning of her departure to the prison, after her interview with my sister, who gave her advice as to the only course left her, she visited the monster N——, who was highly pleased at her unexpected compliance, and every thing was done as she dictated. Night saw her husband with his passport, in a post carriage on the road to England, and in a few hours his wife joined him—he having, by a preconcerted understanding waited for her on the road.

The next morning spread the news of N——, having been found stabbed in his apartment by some unknown hand; my sister's advice—secret advice—was no longer a mystery!

ENGLISH BELLES-LETTRES.

WILSON.

The west of Scotland, as I have shown, produced Burns, Grahame, and Campbell; I have now to add a fourth—John Wilson. He is a native of Paisley, and was born in May, 1789. The affluent circumstances of his father enabled him to have the benefit of a classic education; he obtained the rudiments of his learning in Glasgow, and went from thence to Oxford, where he obtained prizes in his college; one of them was an essay, in verse: "On the merits of Ancient Sculpture"—there is a flow of words and the dawning of pure taste. He courted public attention, first, in his poem of "The Isle of Palms:" it exhibits scenes of enchanting beauty, a prodigality of loveliness united to uncommon sweetness and tranquil grace. "The City of the Plague" succeeded; a noble and deeply pathetic poem—a picture of London, suffering under the calamity which laid her streets and squares desolate. It possesses great dramatic interest, and displays picture after picture of private suffering and public misery, the darkness is relieved by such flashes of light as few bards have at command; in the abodes of despair, there are rays of hope let in—on the brink of the grave, flowers of beauty are scattered! nor do we tread the floor of the charnel-house, but in joy mingled with fear. His most dolorous scenes, are redeemed back to our sympathy by inimitable touches of nature, and we rise from the spell of perusal sobered and elevated.

His poetical powers are very varied: that is, he can handle any subject in its own peculiar spirit. His "Edith and Nora" is one of those fairy fictions of which he once promised a volume; there is a wondrous beauty shed over the landscape, on which he brings out his spiritual folk to sport and play, and do good deeds to men: nor has he wasted all his sweetness on the not insensible earth; he has endowed his fairies with charms from a hundred traditions, assigned them poetic and moral tasks, and poured inspiration into their speech. Another fine poem of his, is "An address to a Wild Deer;" for bounding elasticity of language, hurrying thoughts, and crowding imagery, it is without a parallel. Indeed, throughout all his smaller poems there is a deep feeling for nature; an intimate knowledge of the working of the heart, and a liquid fluency of language almost lyrical. He is distinguished in all his compositions, for splendour of imagination, for loftiness of thought, for sympathy with all that is grand or honourable in man, for transitions, surprising and unexpected, but never forced, and for situations such as appear to an eye which sees through all nature. He may be accused sometimes of an overflow of enthusiasm about his subject; nor has he escaped from the charge of sometimes overflooding sentiments with words. In person he is the noblest looking of all our poets; in company he is free, companionable, and eloquent; never hesitates to do a good deed to a deserving person, or give the young and the meritorious a lift on the road to fame. He is a foe to all affectation, either in dress or verse, and mauls the fop of the toilet and the fop in poetry with equal wit and mercilessness.

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

When Aaron's rod sprang out and budded, those who saw it could not marvel more at the dry timber producing leaf and bloom, than we did when Motherwell, an acute and fastidious antiquarian, appeared as a poet, original and vigorous. His lyrics are forceful and flowing—with more of the strength of Burns than of his simplicity and passion.

ALEXANDER ALARIC WATTS

Is distinguished among poets for sweetness of versification, tenderness of sentiment, with occasional bursts of true emotion. He has taste in art as well as in literature. He has wit, too, and humour, and bitterness, and lately exercised them at the expense of sundry of his brethren.

THOMAS PRINGLE

Is a poet and philanthropist; in poetry he has shown a feeling for the romantic and the lovely, and in philanthropy he has laboured to introduce liberty, knowledge, and religion, in the room of slavery and ignorance.

WILLIAM KENNEDY,

The author of "Fitful Fancies," and "The Arrow and the Rose," has fancy and feeling, nor is he without sudden bursts of manly vigour, but he is unequal in execution, and occasionally overstrained in language.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Is a poet at once devout and satirical. He has been sternly censured and highly praised; his chief fault lies in choosing topics too holy and heavy for human handling, and his chief merit is fluency of language and moral fervour of thought.

ALFRED TENNYSON

Has a happy fancy; his originality of thought is sometimes deformed by oddity of language; and his subject has not unfrequently to bear the weight of sentiments which spring not naturally from it. He has lyrical ease and vigour, and is looked upon by sundry critics as the chief living hope of the muse.

EBENEZER ELLIOT

Has sung of that public grievance, the Corn Laws, with the bitter energy of a man famishing on the highways. He heaps up images of scorn and loathing till he approaches the sublime. There is much truth amidst his satire, and many moving passages mingled with his invectives. But when the price of corn falls, the fame of the poet will fall in proportion, for such is the penalty paid for pouring out fancy and feeling and sarcasm on fleeting matters. He has, however, other chances of reputation; some of his pictures of domestic life are graphic and forceful; he has inherited not a little of the power of Crabbe—and, like Crabbe too, he sees the dark side of all things, and comes to the peasantry of his country, like the priest in Burns, with tidings not of hope, but damnation.

GEORGE DARLEY

Is a true poet and excellent mathematician: there is much compact and graceful poetry in his "May Queen;" and, in "The Olympian Revel's," a dramatic freedom and fervour too seldom seen in song.

There are other bards of these our latter times, who have sung well and found listeners, and who deserve a place even in a brief account like this: Croly, and Clare, and Moir, and Malcolm, ought not to be forgotten, when the labours of the Muse are mentioned; and others, also; but I have already said too much about the sons of song; besides, a weariness of soul has come upon me, for I have not been insensible of a gradual descent from the commanding heights of genius on which I took up my subject. I must not, however, close accounts with poetry without introducing some of those female spirits who sing with energy as well as grace, and hang the garlands of their fancy on the highest altars of the Muse.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

"Sister Joanna," as Walter Scott loved to call her, is a poetess of a high order; she is at once vigorous and gentle, sarcastic and moving, homely and heroic. Her genius is of the dramatic kind, and her "Plays on the Passions," display such variety of powers, as have obtained her the name of the Female Shakspeare. Her regular poems abound in noble sentiments, and her songs have all the life, humour, and simplicity of the early Scottish lyrics. In conversation she is shrewd, lively, and agreeable, and her looks are full of genius. I have never seen either a bust or portrait of her, and this is the more to be lamented, since she stands not only at the head of female writers, but takes precedence of many of the "lords of the creation," both in quickness of imagination and massive grandeur of thought.

FELICIA HEMANS

Is the authoress of many a plaintive and mournfully strain. She has shown high sentiment and heroic feelings occasionally but her affections are with the gentle, the meek, and the wounded in spirit. It ought to be remembered, that in the strife of song she vanquished all the male professors who entered the lists.—Some one who desired to do a good deed to the Muse, offered fifty pounds for the best poem on the memorable conference which ensued between Wallace and Bruce, after the fatal fight of Falkirk. There were many competitors; the Muse, with the waywardness of her sex, refused her effectual aid to any save Felicia, and enabled her to carry away the money and the fame. Her genius is of the domestic kind, and her best songs are rightly named of the "Affections."

LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON

Is, next to "Sister Joanna," the most successful poetess of our day. She is the L. E. L. of many a pretty poem: nor has she sung only a tender ditty or two, and then shut her lips to listen to the applause they brought; she has written much; sometimes loftily, sometimes touchingly, and always fluently and gracefully. She excels in short and neat things; yet she has poured out her fancy and her feelings through the evolutions of a continuous narrative and intricate story. The flow of her language is remarkable; her fancy is ever ready and never extravagant. Her chief works are "The Improvisatrice," and "Venetian Bracelet;" nor has she hesitated to try her hand in prose also, and in a long story, "Romance and Reality," displays ready wit, much sprightliness, and an extensive acquaintance with the world. She is young; pleasing, too, in company, and lively without effort.

MARY HOWITT

Has shown herself mistress of every string of the minstrel lyre, save that which sounds of broil and bloodshed. There is more of the old ballad simplicity in her compositions, than can be found in the strains of any living poet besides; her language is vigorous, but not swelling; and always subordinate to the sentiments, whether of tenderness or of love.

On looking at the splendid and varied poetical productions of the last fifty years, and comparing them with the works of the first great era of British song, I cannot help perceiving a falling off. We have, it is true, fewer learned allusions, less classical copying, nor is our verse swelling with gods and goddesses; Venus and Cupid no longer manage the affairs of love; but we have less noble emotion, lower flights of fancy, and little rejoicing in nature's joy; the Muse refuses to skip like a roe on the mountains, but is inclined to be moody and discontented; she sings in a strain sneering and dolorous; she is sensible, in fact, of the low estate of the inspired, and refuses to be comforted. The love of song has suffered of late a sad abatement; many circumstances have combined to harm it; criticism has something of this to answer for; the deluge of verse poured on the land during the last thirty years has had its influence, together with the calculating and mathematical turn which the public mind has taken. All this will pass away, and natural emotion will resume its power, though it is winter with the Muses now, the season of song and of flowers is at hand.

KENTUCKY SPORTS.

It may not be amiss, kind reader, before I attempt to give you an idea of the pleasures experienced by the sportsman of Kentucky, to introduce the subject with a slight description of that state.

Kentucky was formerly attached to Virginia, but in those days the Indians looked upon that portion of the western wilds as their own, and abandoned the district only when forced to do so, moving with disconsolate hearts farther into the recesses of the unexplored forests. Doubtless the richness of its soil, and the beauty of its borders, situated as they are along one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, contributed as much to attract the old Virginians, as the desire so generally experienced in America, of spreading over the uncultivated tracts, and bringing into cultivation, lands that have for unknown ages teemed with the wild luxuriance of untamed nature. The conquest of Kentucky was not performed without many difficulties. The warfare that long existed between the intruders and the Redskins, was sanguinary and protracted; but the former at length made good their footing, and the latter drew off their shattered bands, dismayed by the mental superiority and indomitable courage of the white men.

This region was probably discovered by a daring hunter, the renowned Daniel Boon. The richness of its soil, its magnificent forests, its numberless navigable streams, its salt springs and licks, saltpetre caves, its coal strata, and the vast herds of buffaloes and deer that browsed on its hills and amidst its charming valleys, afforded ample inducements to the new settler, who pushed forward with a spirit far above that of the most undaunted tribes which for ages had been the sole possessors of the soil.

The Virginians thronged towards the Ohio. An axe, a couple of horses, and a heavy rifle, with store of ammunition, were all that were considered necessary for equipment of the man, who, with his family, removed to the new state, assured that in that land of exuberant fertility, he could not fail to provide amply for all his wants. They who have witnessed the industry and perseverence of the emigrants, must at once have proved the vigour of their minds. Regardless of the fatigue attending every movement which they made, they pushed through an unexplored region of dark and tangled forests, guiding themselves by the sun alone, and reposing at night on the bare ground. Numberless streams they had to cross on rafts, with their wives and children, their cattle and their luggage, often drifting to considerable distances before they could effect a landing on the opposite shores. The cattle would often stray amid the rich pasturage of these shores, and occasion a delay of several days. To these troubles add the constantly impending danger of being murdered, while asleep in their encampments, by the prowling and ruthless Indians; while they had before them a distance of hundreds of miles to be traversed, before they could reach certain places of rendezvous called stations. To encounter difficulties like these must have required energies of no ordinary kind; and the reward which these veteran settlers enjoy, was doubtless well merited.

Some removed from the Atlantic shores to those of the Ohio in more comfort and security. They had their wagons, their negroes, and their families. Their way was cut through the woods by their own axemen, the day before their advance; and when night overtook them, the hunters attached to the party came to the place pitched upon for their encamping, loaded with the dainties of which the forest yielded an abundant supply, the blazing light of a huge fire guided their steps as they approached, and the sounds of merriment that saluted their ears assuring them that all was well. The flesh of the buffalo, the bear, and the deer, soon hung in large and delicious steaks, in front of the embers; the cakes already prepared were deposited in their proper places, and, under the rich drippings of the juicy roasts, were quickly baked. The wagons contained the bedding; and whilst the horses which had drawn them were turned loose to feed on the luxuriant undergrowth of the woods, some perhaps hoppled, but the greater number merely with a light bell hung to their neck, to guide the owners in the morning to the spot where they might have rambled, the party were enjoying themselves after the fatigues of the day.

In anticipation all is pleasure; and these migrating bands feasted in joyous sociality, unapprehensive of any greater difficulties than those to be encountered in forcing their way through the pathless woods to the land of abundance; and although it took months to accomplish the journey, and a skirmish now and then took place between them and the Indians, who sometimes crept unperceived into their very camp, still did the Virginians cheerfully proceed towards the western horizon, until the various groups all reached the Ohio, when, struck with the beauty of that magnificent stream, they at once commenced the task of clearing land, for the purpose of establishing a permanent residence.

Others, perhaps encumbered with too much luggage, preferred descending the stream. They prepared *arks* pierced with port-holes, and glided on the gentle current, more annoyed, however, than those who marched by land, by the attacks of the Indians, who watched their motions. Many travellers have described these boats formerly called *arks*, but now named *flatboats*. But have they told you, gentle reader, that in those times a boat of thirty or forty feet in length, by ten or twelve in breadth, was considered a stupendous fabric; that in this boat men, women and children, huddled together, with horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry, for their companions, while the remaining portion was crammed with vegetables and packages of seeds? The roof or deck of the boat was not unlike a farm-yard, being covered with hay, ploughs, carts, wagons, and various agricultural implements, together with numerous others, among which the spinning-wheels of the matrons were conspicuous. Even the sides of the floating mass were loaded with the wheels of the different vehicles, while themselves lay on the roof. Have they told you that these boats contained the little all of each family of venturous emigrants, who, fearful of being discovered by the Indians, under night moved in darkness, groping their way from one part to another of these floating habitations, denying themselves the comfort of fire or light, lest the foe that watched them from the shore should rush upon them and destroy them? Have they told you that this boat was used, after the tedious voyage was ended, as the first dwelling of these new settlers? No, kind reader, such things have not been related to you before. The travellers who have visited our country have had other objects in view.

I shall not describe the many massacres which took place among the different parties of white and red men, as the former moved down the Ohio; because I have never been very fond of battles, and indeed have always wished that the world were more peaceably inclined than it is; and shall merely add, that, in one way or other, Kentucky was wrested from the original owners of the soil. Let us, therefore, turn our attention to the sports still enjoyed in that now happy portion of the United States.

We have individuals in Kentucky, kind reader, that even there are considered wonderful adepts in the management of the rifle. To *drive a nail* is a common feat, not more thought of by the Kentuckians than to cut off a wild turkey's head, at a distance of a hundred yards. Others will *bark* off squirrels, one after another, until satisfied with the number procured. Some, less intent on destroying game, may be seen under night *snuffing a candle* at the distance of fifty yards, off-hand, without extinguishing it. I have been told that some have proved so expert and cool as to make choice of the eye of a foe at a wonderful distance, boasting beforehand of the sureness of their piece, which has afterwards been fully proved when the enemy's head has been examined!

Having resided some years in Kentucky, and having more than once been witness of rifle-sport, I shall present you with the results of my observation, leaving you to judge how far rifle-shooting is understood in that state.

Several individuals, who conceive themselves expert in the management of the gun, are often seen to meet for the purpose of displaying their skill, and betting a trifling sum, put up a target, in the centre of which a common-sized nail is hammered for about two thirds of its length. The marksmen make choice of what they consider a proper distance, which may be forty paces. Each man cleans the interior of his tube, which is called wiping it, places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his horn upon it as will cover it over. This quantity is supposed to be sufficient for any distance within a hundred yards. A shot that comes very close to the nail is considered as that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course somewhat better, but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. Well, kind reader, one out of three shots generally hits the nail; and should the shooters amount to half a dozen, two nails are frequently needed before each can have a shot. Those who drive the nail have a further trial amongst themselves, and the two best shots out of these generally settle the affair, when all the sportsmen adjourn to some house, and spend an hour or two in friendly intercourse, appointing, before they part, a day for another trial. This is technically termed *driving the nail*.

Barking off Squirrels is delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this manner of procuring squirrels, whilst near the town of Frankfort. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boon. We walked out together, and followed the rocky margin of the Kentucky river, until we reached a piece of flat land thinly covered with black walnuts, oaks, and hickories. As the general mast was a good one that year, squirrels were seen gamboling on every tree around us. My companion, a stout, hale, and athletic man, dressed in a homespun hunting shirt, bare-legged and moccasined, carried a long and heavy rifle, which as he was loading it, he said had proved efficient in all his former undertakings, and which he hoped would not fail on this occasion, as he felt proud to show me his skill. The gun was wiped, the powder measured, the ball patched with six hundred-thread linen, and the charge sent home with a hickory rod. We moved not a step from the place, for the squirrels were so numerous that it was unnecessary to go after them. Boon pointed to one of these animals which had observed us, and was crouched on a branch about fifty paces distant, and bade me mark well the spot where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the bead (that being the name given by the Kentuckians to the sight of the barrel) was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit. The whip-like report resounded through the woods and along the hills in repeated echoes. Judge of my surprise when I perceived that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately beneath the squirrel, and shivered it into splinters, the concussion produced by which had killed the animal and sent it whirling through the air, as if it had been blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. Boon kept up his firing, and, before many hours had elapsed, we had procured as many squirrels as we wished; for to load a rifle requires only a moment, and that if it is wiped once after each shot, it will do duty for hours. Since that first interview with our veteran Boon, I have seen other individuals perform the same feat.

The *snuffing of a candle* with a ball, I first had an opportunity of seeing near the banks of the Green river, not far from a large pigeon roost, to which I had previously made a visit. I heard many reports of guns during the early part of a dark night, and knowing them to be those of rifles, I went towards the spot to ascertain the cause. On reaching the place, I was welcomed by a dozen tall stout men, who told me they were exercising for the purpose of enabling them to shoot under night at the reflected light from the eye of a deer or wolf, by torch-light. A fire was blazing near, the smoke of which rose curling among the thick foliage of the trees. At a distance which rendered it scarcely distinguishable, stood a burning candle, as if intended for an offering to the goddess of night, but which in reality was only fifty yards from the spot on which we all stood. One man was within a few yards of it, to watch the effects of the shots, as well as to light the candle should it chance to go out, or to replace it should the shot cut it across. Each marksman shot in his turn. Some never hit either the snuff or the candle, and were congratulated with a loud laugh; while others actually snuffed the candle without putting it out, and were recompensed for their dexterity by numerous hurrahs. One of them, who was particularly expert, was very fortunate, and snuffed the candle three times out of seven, whilst all the other shots either put out the candle, or cut it immediately under the light.

Of the feats performed by the Kentuckians with the rifle, I could say more than might be expedient on the present occasion. In every thinly peopled portion of the state, it is rare to meet one without a gun of that description, as well as a tomahawk. By way of recreation, they often cut off a piece of the bark of a tree, make a target of it, using a little powder wetted with water or saliva, for the bull's eye, and shoot into the mark all the balls they have about them, picking them out of the wood again.

After what I have said, you may easily imagine with what ease a Kentuckian procures game, or despatches an enemy, more especially when I tell you that every one in the state is accustomed to handle the rifle from the time when he is first able to shoulder it, until near the close of his career. That murderous weapon is the means of procuring them subsistence during all their wild and extensive rambles, and is the source of their principal sports and pleasures.—*Audubon's Ornithological Biography.*

From the Mobile Register.

HYMN TO THE STARS.

BY D. MARTIN.

Ye burning blazonry of God!
Ye glittering lights that never die!
That pave the realms by seraphs trod!
And hold untiring watch on high!
And circling Heaven's eternal King,
Ye dwell—His glorious lieutenant!

Creation saw your timeless birth,
When from your own clear sapphire skies,
Ye gazed upon the virent earth—
An everlasting paradise!
And seemed to mock with silent gaze,
Nature's green garb and tuneless lays!

Since then ye've read the world's black page,
And seen a stream sublime,
Roll its dark waves o'er an age,
Of countless years of time!
In whose deep, dark, unletter'd caves,
Earth hides her mighty, as in graves.

Life's wasting—but ye still shine on,
And seem to me to be—
The lights upon the horizon
Of Eternity's black sea!
Pointing to the far-off sunlit west,
Where all immortal spirits rest!

LORD BYRON.

This distinguished poet was born at Dover, January 22, 1788. He was the grandson of admiral Byron, and succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle, when only ten years old. By the eccentricity and misconduct of several members of the Byron family, the reputation of the family, so ancient and honorable in English history, had been considerably tarnished. One of them was indicted for murder, in killing his relation, Chaworth, and only escaped by pleading his peerage. The father of the poet having deserted his wife and only child, Mrs. Byron returned with her son to Aberdeen, where she lived in narrow circumstances and great seclusion. The singular circumstances attendant upon the early childhood of Lord Byron, seem to have operated very materially in the formation of his very striking character. Until seven years of age, the care of his education rested solely on his mother, to whose excusable, but injudicious indulgence, some of the waywardness by which it was subsequently marked, was, even by himself, attributed. Being then of a weakly constitution, that disadvantage, added to a slight malformation of one of his feet, naturally rendered him an object of peculiar solicitude: and, to invigorate his constitution, he was not sent to school, but allowed to brace his limbs upon the mountains in the neighborhood; where he early acquired associations, and encountered a mass of legendary lore, which indisputably nursed his poetical tendencies. At seven years he was sent to the grammar school of Aberdeen, whence he was taken, when but ten years old, and sent to Harrow. While there, he fell in love with Miss Chaworth, the daughter and heiress of the gentleman who had fallen by the hand of his great uncle, whom he met with on his occasional visits to Newstead; but the attachment amounted to a mere interchange of billets and poetical epistles. At nineteen he quitted the university and took up his residence at the family seat of Newstead Abbey, where he employed himself chiefly in amusement. In 1807, he arranged his "Hours of Idleness," which, on their publication, drew down a severe attack from the Edinburg Review, which ridiculed the poems so much as to rouse their author, who soon after came out with his celebrated "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which was even more severe and illnatured, in many particulars, than the original attack.

About this time Lord Byron fell into a career of dissipation too prevalent among the possessors of rank and fortune; thus he became deeply involved before he attained legal maturity. In 1809, he determined to travel, and left England for Lisbon, whence he proceeded through Spain, Greece, Turkey &c. In 1811 he returned home, but not in time to close the eyes of his mother, who breathed her last a short time before he arrived at Newstead. In 1812 appeared Childe Harold, which, in spite of its moral defects, produced a great impression. Eulogy flowed in from all quarters, and his first entry into public life may be dated from this time. The Giaour, the Bride of Abydos, the Corsair, Lara, and the Siege of Corinth, followed each other in quick succession. In January, 1815 he married Miss Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel; her fortune was not large, but it was soon dissipated by the splendors which followed the nuptials. A formal separation, after the birth of a daughter, took place the following year, which produced a great sensation, in the midst of which Lord Byron left England, never to return. At Rome he completed his third canto of Childe Harold, Manfred, and other poems. In 1819 appeared Mazeppa and Don Juan. In 1822 he wintered at Genoa, and began first to indulge those feelings in regard to the efforts of the Greeks to throw off the Mohammedan yoke, which determined him to lend them the aid of his person, purse and influence. In 1823 he established himself in Cephalonia, where he advanced about $50000 for the relief of Missolonghi, for which place he sailed some time afterwards in person. Here he exerted himself in a variety of ways to aid the cause of the Greeks. In the month of April, 1824, while riding out, he got extremely wet, the result of which was a violent fever, which proved fatal on the 19th. His body was conveyed to England, and interred near his own seat of Newstead Abbey. He left a natural child in Greece, to whom he bequeathed five thousand pounds, on condition of her not marrying an Englishman.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

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Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, June 14.

Appointment by the Governor.

Benjamin Adams, Esq. to be an Associate Judge for Beaver county, in the room of Joseph Hemphill Esq. deceased.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—This great work is now in good order, and during the week ending Friday the 6th inst., 61 vessels passed through it from the Chesapeake, and 32 from the Delaware.

Fatal Accident.—A workman by the name of Jeremiah Tolen, was instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon, by the caving in of a bank near the Fall's Tavern, upon which he was operating. Several other workmen were seriously injured, one of whom, it is feared, will not recover.

A new locomotive of great power and masterly machinery has been constructed for the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, by Mr. E. A. G. Young, of Norfolk. The Beacon states that on the first trial of the engine, notwithstanding the stiffness of the machinery, and without any headway being given to it, it ascended the inclined plane at French Town, the grade of which is 42 feet to the mile, with a load of 30½ tons, at the rate of 12 miles per hour.

The personal effects of Dr. Spurzheim were sold at auction in Boston, on the 6th inst. They consisted of wearing apparel, books, and a variety of miscellaneous articles—and went off at high price, as many were anxious to obtain something, by which to remember that great Philosopher and Philanthropist. A handsome Opera Glass sold for $6,25—a common Gold Pencil Case for $6—and a little box, containing a small quantity of thread and tape, an empty phial, &c., being put up at about its intrinsic value, six cents—was finally knocked off for $1,50!

Execution for Arson.—We learn from the Raleigh Register, that Benjamin F. Seaborn, who was convicted of setting fire to the store of Mr. Smith, of that city, in 1832, and executed for the crime, at Fayetteville, on Friday week, made a full confession of his guilt under the gallows. Heretofore he had persisted in declaring his innocence. According to the confession, he had no accomplice. He had slept in the counting room, and gained admission to the store by a key which fitted the lock of the intervening door. He took all the money he could find, and then perpetrated the crime for which he suffered, capitally, to conceal the lesser one of robbery.

The Atlas Bank in Boston, commenced business on Monday, and discounted on that day $210,000. One of the by-laws of this Bank provides, that "No person shall be eligible as a Director, until he shall have made a declaration that he will not, while a Director, be a borrower of money from the said Bank, for paper that may be signed or endorsed by him."

Recovery of Stolen Property.—The jewelry store of Hughes and Hall, of Middletown, Conn. was broken open on the 2d of February last, and property to a large amount stolen therefrom. A few days since it was ascertained that a young woman residing at Weathersfield was in possession of some of the stolen goods. An officer was accordingly despatched to wait upon her, and the result was the recovery of most of the property. The jewelry in possession of the young woman was a present from the thief, who was arrested in bed at midnight. His name is James Chilton, and proves to be a *swell thief* direct from London.

Cholera in Virginia.—From a letter published in the Staunton Spectator of the 23d ult., we learn that the Rev. James L. Marshall, of Kentucky, deputed by the Louisville Presbytery to attend the General Assembly at Philadelphia, and on his way thither, and within a few miles of Guyandotte, in this State, was attacked with Cholera, and died within twelve hours after his arrival at that place. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. John G. Wright, who took Mr. M. in, states that this is the first case of Cholera that has occurred above Cincinnati this season, and the first that has ever occurred in Guyandotte.

The Reward of Intemperance.—A quarrel arose on Saturday, 31st ult. in New York, between two laboring men, named Harvey and Van Nessel. They had been drinking together very freely at a Porter-House, near Whitehall, when some words having passed between them, they went out to fight. They had a regular "set too" which lasted for almost five or six minutes, when Harvey tripped up the heels of Van Nessel, who fell on his left side against a step, and fractured his left arm above the elbow in a most frightful manner. He was conveyed home, and after lingering in the most excruciating agony, was under the necessity of having his arm amputated on Sunday. He has a large family, who were solely dependent on him for the common necessaries of life.

The New Hampshire Legislature convened at Concord, last week. The officers of the previous session were re-elected. Jared W. Williams was elected President of the Senate, and Charles G. Atherton, Speaker of the House of Representatives. One of the most important duties of the Legislature at the present session is to choose a Senator in Congress, in the place of Mr. Bell, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. There are several candidates for the office—among the most conspicuous of which are Mr. Hubbard, now a Representative in Congress, and Mr. Atherton, Speaker of the House.

New York, June 10.

Bread.—We are sorry to learn that some difficulties have taken place between the journeymen Bakers and their employers, which have resulted in a "*turn out*" of the former. We are not acquainted with the merits of the case, but if we should long be deprived of our hot rolls for breakfast, we shall be in a frame of mind to give them both some pretty hard bits. It is too much like the Experiment. Whilst the two parties are quarrelling, the people are wanting bread.—*Mer. Adv.*

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PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript speaks of the Rev. Mr. Stockton, chaplain to the House of Representatives, in the following terms:

He is a Maryland man, I believe, and a Methodist; what else I know not, but from his preaching, which was certainly remarkable enough to entitle him to a paragraph, as well as to the crowded and distinguished audiences which commonly collect around him. Imagine a man of thirty-five years of age; tall, thin, erect; with lustrous eyes, *aimed*, for the most part, over the heads of his hearers, and uniformly conveying the impression and expression of a mind absorbed in the imaginative contemplation of unseen and future things. To this air of enthusiasm spending itself on phantasies of the invisible world, his whole manner and matter in a great degree correspond. He preached on the divine character as the source of life and light, and his speculations, metaphors, and language, were intellectually worthy of his theme; always commanding attention, and sometimes startlingly beautiful. The discourse was neither extempore nor written, but apparently very well studied, and perhaps arranged with the aid of notes. His voice is indifferent; his gestures rather monotonous, but occasionally striking and bold, much after the notion we have of Whitefield's manner. His power was feelingly tested by the effect he produced by a picture of domestic bereavement, which brought tears to my eyes before I was quite aware what the gentleman was driving at; and by the time I had fairly repented of my frailty, he was talking, with his hands flying over his head, about the "yellow garland of the morning," and "the spheres that fill the ear of boundless space with their music." I never have seen a speaker unite so much deliberate dignity of style, for he is slow almost to a fault; with so much enthusiasm of sentiment.

AARON BURR'S SCHEMES OF CONQUEST.

The interesting sketch below is from a work of Judge Hall, issued from the press of Hubbard & Edmands of Cincinnati, under the title of *Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the West.*

Whatever were Burr's intentions, it is certain that they embraced schemes so alluring, or so magnificent, as to win the credulous Blannerhasset from the abstraction of study and the blandishments of love. This island became the centre of operations. Here arms were deposited and men collected; and here, assembled round their watch-fires, young gentlemen, who 'had seen better days' and 'sat at good men's feasts,' endured all the rigors of a climate and the privations of a campaign, rewarding themselves in anticipation with the honors of war and the wealth of Mexico. Burr and Blannerhasset were the master spirits who planned their labors; Mrs. Blannerhasset was the light and life of all their social joys. If treason matured its dark designs in her mansion, here also the song, the dance, and the revel, displayed their fascinations. The order of arrest was the signal of dispersion to this ill-fated band; and it is said, that the lovely mistress of this fairy scene, the Calypso of this enchanted isle, was seen at midnight, 'shivering on the winter banks of the Ohio,' mingling her tears with its waters, eluding by stratagem the ministers of justice, and destitute of the comforts of life, and the solace of that hospitality which she had once dispensed with such graceful liberality.

I believe it is not doubted, that Burr intended to have attempted the conquest of Mexico. A large portion of the people of that country were supposed to be waiting only for a favorable opportunity to throw off the Spanish yoke. The Americans, as their neighbours and as republicans would, it was thought, be received without suspicion; nor would Burr have unfolded his ultimate design until it should be too late to prevent its accomplishment. He would then have established a [illegible]

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

[illegible]

A New Dough Face.—We regret to state that a most unfortunate accident recently happened to Mr. Jonathan Doubikins, baker, of this city. He had got his oven hot, and his batch of dough just ready to form into loaves; when by some unaccountable casualty, just as he was about to commence operations in the bread-trough, his foot slipped up, or his head slipped down—we are not exactly informed which—but, at any rate, dive he went, over head and ears into the bread, deep batch of dough.

Mr. Doubikins! Mr. Doubikins! screamed his wife, as she happened, just at that identical moment, to pop her head into the bakery, and saw the head of Mr. Doubikins popping into the dough, why, Mr. Doubikins, what do you mean by diving into that are dough? Who'll eat it now, after you've had your nasty head dabbing in it? I would'nt no more touch it than I would Mrs. Pillcrank's butter. Oh, you filthy creature, Mr. Doubikins, what do you mean by such behavior? Why don't you speak, Mr. Doubikins?

I can't speak—I can't get out a word—don't you see my mouth's chock full of dough? said Mr. Doubikins, who by this time with immense effort, had withdrawn his head from the thick, adhesive batch of dough.

Can't speak! exclaimed the affectionate Mrs. Doubikins, can't speak, do you say? Why, what a dumb dough-head you are, Mr. Doubikins.

So would you be a dough-head too, if you'd been where I have, Mrs. Doubikins.

But how came you there, Mr. Doubikins?

Why, I fell in there—that's how I came there.

And what did you fall in for?

Why? Why, I went to begin to commence taking out the dough, to mould the bread, and—

So you dived into the bread-trough for it. A pretty way of doing business, that, Mr. Doubikins.

Not so very pretty, neither, my love. But what's to be done with my head, now?

A fiddlestick's end for your head! Let it be till you get the bread into the oven.

True, the batch will all sour, if 'tisn't got in soon.

Mr. Doubikins then fell industriously to work, and having got all his batch safely housed, or rather, safely ovened, the embarrassing question very naturally recurred, what was to be done with his head, and what was the best method of delivering his hair from the farinacious stucco wherewith it was struck over, and under, and all about. Now, Mrs. Doubikins, said he, as the batch is out of the way, do tell me what is best to be done with my head. Shall I wash it with soap and water, or soap and sand, or—what shall I do?

Why, what a fuss you do make, Mr. Doubikins! Do let the dough alone—it'll come off when it's dry.

So the old woman said about the grease. But you don't recollect, my dear, how much alum there is in the dough. Alum you know is a mordant, and the more it is dried, the closer it will stick.

Ah, I told you so. I always told you you put too much alum in the bread.

But that, my love, is better than saw dust or plaster of Paris. Besides at the time I put in the alum, I had no idea of putting my head in.

As you brew, so you must bake, said Mrs. Doubikins.

But you wouldn't have me bake my head, would you, Mrs. Doubikins?

I don't think 'twould be any worse for it, Mr. Doubikins.

That's as much as to say I'm a doughhead.

Take it as you will.

Then I take it as an insult.

Do, my love.

I'll not bear it.

Don't my love.

I'll apply for a divorce. I'll go this instant to the Court of Chancery—"

What, with that dough-face?

Ay, with any face I please, or without any face if I please.

Mr. Doubikins, in a great passion, put on his hat and telling his wife to mind the bread, while he went to apply for a divorce, he posted off. How he came out, or how he is likely to come out, we have not heard—we mean in regard to the divorce—for as to his head, it became so fairly pasted into his hat that he has never been able to get it out since; and we understand it is decidedly the opinion of good judges, that Mr. Doubikins will sooner be divorced from Mrs. Doubikins, than Mr. Doubikins's head will be divorced from Mr. Doubikins's hat.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

An Extraordinary Fish Story.

The following narrative is from a late West India paper. When copying it into his columns, the editor of the New York Commercial well observes, that the fertile genius of the author of Tom Cringle could hardly suggest a more singular combination of circumstances. The West India editor asserts that the papers alluded to in the narrative are in his possession, and that he has the authority of the officer himself (Lieut. Bagot,) for their genuineness; they have been taken from the bowels of the "monarch of the deep."

"His Majesty's schooner Pickle, Lieut. Bagot, during her last cruise off the Isle of Pines, for the purpose of capturing vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and whilst lying in the sight of Cape Francis, observed a large schooner under sail inside the Julian Keys. The Pickle immediately weighed anchor, made all sail in chase, and from advantage in sailing very soon convinced the stranger, that any attempt to escape would be absolutely fruitless. The stranger accordingly anchored, thereby giving the Pickle an opportunity of better distinguishing her. She was perceived to carry the Royal Flag of Spain, without a pendant. This, together with her broadside view and the number of men crowding her decks, exactly corresponded with the description of the vessel, the Commander of the Pickle had previously received of her, and gave hopes of satisfying the stranger with a broadside (the usual courtesy shown by large slavers to small vessels of war.) The Pickle immediately ran under her stern, fully prepared to return the usual salutation, and anchored on her quarter within half pistol shot. A boat was then sent to examine the suspicious stranger, when she proved to be the Spanish schooner "Carlotta," carrying two 12 pounders with a complement of 30 men, from Santa Martha to the Havana.

The vessels having an unusual number of water casks on board, and being also fitted with a slave deck, created much suspicion on the part of the Commander of the Pickle, who was not altogether satisfied with the account the master of the slaver gave of him- [illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

[illegible]

and not as official news. Its correctness is therefore greatly doubted here."

London, Saturday, May 10.

The business in the money market this week has been somewhat considerable, and at prices somewhat higher. Consols are now 92½, 5-8, about the same as at the close of last week. Money has been so plentiful that discounts have been made at 2½ a 3 per cent.—Spanish and Portuguese stocks have engrossed the chief attention. The latter have advanced 2 or 3 per cent. in consequence of the declarations of several places such as Cambria, and Figaro, in favor of Donna Maria; and also an understanding that Don Carlos is about to leave Spain, and that Don Miguel is upon the eve of making arrangements for the close of the civil contest in Portugal.

In the Colonial Market, prices have in some instances declined, and advanced in none. Sugars have gone off 1s lower, the arrivals have been large. Coffee, B. P. in small parcels has gone off at a decline of 2 to 3s per cwt.

The Court of Prussia has declined to receive Gen. Goblet, as Ambassador from Belgium, regarding him as a deserter from the service of the King of Holland.

The London Gazette announces officially, that the Ottoman government has given notice that the Island of Samos was about to be strictly blockaded.

Our regular advices from Lisbon, are to the 30th ult. A decree dated the 26th states that the considerations which induced the Government to authorise the importation for consumption in Oporto of national and foreign wines, liquors, spirits, and other drinkables having ceased to operate, the decree to that effect, dated April 3, 1833, is now revoked. The law on the subject is therefore, restored to its former state, with the modification provided by the decrees of March 22 and April 18, of the present year. The decree now issued is to have effect from the date of its publication.

The merchants of Lisbon have presented an address to Senhor Carvalho, thanking him for having caused Lisbon to be declared a free port, and expressing their approbation of his financial principles and measures.

The Hamburg Correspondent gives a letter from Copenhagen, dated the 26th ult., announcing that the King of Denmark has issued an ordinance declaring that there shall be the most perfect equality between all the free subjects in the Danish colonies, so that the absurd distinctions between the whites and the men of color, are forever abolished. By the same ordinance, all the men of color are henceforth to become free on producing proof that they have maintained an irreproachable conduct for three successive years, and are to enjoy the same civil and political rights as the white population. This last provision is applicable also to men of color not natives of the colonies.

Earl Grey in presenting a petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of Tipperary, against the repeal of the Union, a few days since, remarked that the repeal could lead to nothing less than the absolute ruin of both countries.

The London Herald of a late date has the following—*Louis Philip* is said to be in no small state of alarm, from an apprehension lest brother Jonathan, in consequence of the late vote in the Chamber of Deputies, should be induced to lay an embargo upon the private funds which the Citizen King is known to possess on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is stated as a matter of fact, that during the reign of the present King of France, more blood has been shed in civil conflict, than during the whole of the reigns of Louis XVIII and his successor, now an exile from the country.

The cost of a steerage passage from Ireland to America, is 30 shillings.

At the marriage of Miss Hargrave to Mr. D'Arcy Irvine, in England, the nuptial procession consisted of twenty-one persons in four carriages, and at the altar eight younger sisters and two younger brothers of the blooming bride, knelt by her, each bearing a nosegay.

The Old Woman.—Mrs. Trollope is about to publish a work upon Belgium and Western Germany.—She will not forget the Americans; and recollect—what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. She will serve up Leopold with a sausage in his hand, and Metternich with a meerchaum in his mouth.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker. 41 S. Third st.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 10, 1834.

	Redeemable.	Amt Pd.	Offered.	Asked.	Remarks.
Loans.					
U. States 5 per cts	1835	100	100	101	Interest paid quarterly, 1 Jan. 1 July
	1834	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 July 1 Oct.
Pennsylv'a 5 per cts	1837 & 1838	100	102	104	
	1840 & 1841	100	[illegible]	105	
	1846	100	104	106	
	1850	100	105	107	Half yearly. 1 Feb. 1 Aug.
	1853 & 1854	100	106	108	
	1856 & 1858	100	107	109	
	1860	100	108	110	
Philadel'a 6 per cts	1840	100	108	110	
	1846	100	110	112	
	1852 & 1853	100	111	[illegible]	
Philadelp'a 5 per cts	1838 & 1839	100	102	104	
	1840 & 1843	100	103	105	
	1845 & 1846	100	104	106	
	1848 & 1850	100	104½	106½	(City & Ohio Loans) Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July
	1851 & 1852	100	105	107	
	1853 & 1854	100	105½	107½	
	1855 & 1856	100	106	108	
	1857 & 1858	100	106½	108½	
	1859 a 1860	100	107	109	
	1861 & 1862	100	108	110	
	1863	100	109	111	
Ohio 6 per cents	1850	100	114	116	
do 5 do	1850	100	109	111	
Union Can. 6 per cents h'conv.	1836	100	90	95	Quarterly 16 Jan 16 Apl 16 July 16 Oct
all do	1836	100	94	98	
do	1840	100	96	100	
Chesapeake & Del. Canal sixes	1837	100	70	90	Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July
	1840	100	70	90	
Schl. Nav. 6s conv.	1840	100	190	195	Quarterly 1 Mar 1 June 1 Sep 1 Dec
do 5½s not conv.	1837	100	99	100	
do 5s do	1845	100	98	99	
do 5s do	1850	100	99	100	
do 5s do	1855	100	99	100	
Lehigh Coal & Nav. sixes	1835 a 1836	100	100	101	
do. 6s	1838	100	100½	101½	Quarterly 1 Jan. 1 April 1 July 1 Oct.
do. 6s	1839	100	101	102	
do. 6s	1844	100	102	104	
do. fives	1840	100	93	94	
do. 5s	1843	100	93	94	
Del. & Hud. Canal sixes	1838	100	—	100	Quarterly 1 Jan 1 April 1 July 1 Oct
Masonic sixes		100	106	110	Half yearly April & Oct
do fives		100	100	102	
Franklin Institute fives		100	8.	90	
Philad. Ger. & Nor. Rail-road 6's	1843	100	98	98	Half yearly 1 May 1 Nov.
Newcastle & Fren. Rail-road 5½s.	1853	100	96	99	Half yearly 1 Jan. 1 July
Danville and Pottsville Rail-road 5's	1861	100	97	110	Half yearly 1 June 1 Dec.
Banks.					Last 6 mo's div.
Bank of the United States		100	107	107½	6 Jan 3½ per ct
Bank of North America		400	435	444	6 Jan. 3 do
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	500	512	1 Jan 3½ do
Philadelphia bank		100	102½	103½	5 May none
Farmers & Mechanics		50	63½	65	6 May 4 per ct.
Commercial bank		50	60½	61½	6 May 4 do
Mechanics bank		35	46½	47½	6 May [illegible] do
Schuylkill bank		50	56	56½	6 May 3½ do
Girard bank		50	55½	56	6 May 3 do
Western bank		50	52	53	6 May none
Bank of the N. Liberties		25	49	51	5 May 6 per ct.
Manufacturers & Mech's		50	59	61	6 May 3 do
Kensington bank		40	65	70	6 May 5 do
Bank of Penn township		50	68	72	6 May 5 do
Southwark bank		50	69	74	6 May 5 do
Moyamensing bank		25	32	35	6 May 2½ do
Bank of Germantown		50	57	60	5 May 3½ do
Bank of Doylestown		15	18	20	5 May 4 do
Farmers bank, Bucks co.		15	18	20	6 May 4 do
Miners bank of Pottsvill.		50	40	45	6 May 4 do
State bank at Camden		50	46	49	4 Ap 3 per ct.
Trenton banking Co.		30	39	41	6 Jan. 4 do
Commercial bk Cincinnati		100	90	95	6 Jan. 4 do
N. Orleans Canal & bkg co		100	99	100	Dec 4 do
Merch. & Man. Pittsb'g		50	51	52	6 May 3 do
Bank of Louisville		100	95	98	New
Union Bank, Tennessee		50	48½	49½	Jan. 8 per ct
Insurance Comp's.					
Pennsylvania		400	530	580	1 Feb. 5 do
North America		10	13	14	13 Jan. 3 do
Union		60	70	72	6 Jan. 3 do
Marine		60	74	78	6 Jan. 3 per ct.
Atlantic		60	62	63	6 do none do
American		25	29	32	6 do 3 per ct.
Pennsylvania Life		50	57	58	6 do 3 do
Philadelphia		50	65	75	2 June none
Phoenix		80	88	94	2 June 4 per ct
Delaware		40	45	48	2 June 4 do.
United States		25	60	68	3 June 6 do.
Pennsylvania Fire		50	60	65	3 Mar 5 do
American Fire		100	135	140	7 Ap 4 do
Franklin Fire		50	59	64	7 Ap 4 do
County Fire		50	54½	56	6 Jan. 6 do
Canals.					
Union Canal, Old stock		200	175	185	None
do. New stock		200	180	19.	16 Ap 3 per ct.
Chesapeake & Del. Canal		200	5.	70	None
Schuylkill Navigation		50	95	97½	3 Feb. 5 do
Lehigh Coal and Nav.		50	61	62	6 Jan. 3 do
West Philad. canal		50		50	New
Del. and Raritan canal		100	133	135	1 Jan 3 do
Del. and Hudson canal		100	73	74	2 June none
Morris Canal		100	60	65	None
Trenton Delaware Falls		50	30	40	New
Louisv. & Portland canal		100	92	96	1 Jan. 6 do
Rail Roads.					
Camden and Amboy		100	133	135	1 Jan 3 per ct.
Newcastle and Fr'chtown		25	30½	37½	1 Jan 6 per ct
Phil. Germ. & Norristown		50	22	24	20 Oct 80 cts.p.s.
Westchester		50	40	50	1 Jan 3 per ct.
Danville and Pottsville		50	10	20	New
N. Liberties and Penn T.		25	25	30	New
Philadelphia and Trenton		85	[illegible]	[illegible]	New
Turnpikes.					
Philad. and Lancaster		300	150	160	13 Jan $5 per sh
Germ. and Perkiomen		100	40	45	5 Mar 2 per ct.
Ches. Hill & Springhouse		100	75	85	5 May 1½ do
Chelten. & Willowgrove		100	75	85	5 May 3 do
Frankford and Bristol		100	40	45	5 May 2 do
Ridge		100		10	none
Manayunk and Flatrock		25	17	20	2 May 3 per ct.
Bridges.					
Schuylkill Permanent		10	13½	14½	7 Jan. 7 per ct
Lancaster and Schuylkill		30	13	20	None
Schuylkill Falls		100	100	103	2 Jan. 6 do
Schuylkill at Manayunk		50	50	55	5 May $3 pr sh
Schuylkill at Flatrock		50	une	—	None
Schuylkill at Norristown		10	9	10	20 Dec. 3 per ct
Delaware bridge, Trenton		80	40	60	7 Ap $1 50 pr sh
do do Easton		100	220	230	7 Ap $7 50 pr sh
Miscellaneous.					
North American coal co.		2.	11	12	10 Jan. 8 pr ct
N. Y. City line steamboat		100	25	30	Sept 10 pr ct
do Peoples' line do		90	6	9	New
Chesnut Street Theatre		600	530	550	16 Jan $30 pr sh
Arch Street do		500	300	300	None
Walnut Street do		275	236	250	Mar. $12 per sh
Philadelphia Arcade		100	45	50	14 Oct. $1 pr sh
Philadelphia Exchange		100	68	71	30 May $1 pr sh

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bell and others, at the Reporter, Commercial Newsroom, and Price Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1834.

ASHES. Last 4 00 4 50
BEESWAX. Yellow 25
BREADSTUFFS. Flour—Super. 5 75
Fine, No. 1 5 50
Rye 3 25
Corn Meal 3 00
Wheat 1 10 1 12
Rye 70
Corn, Yellow 70
White 68
Oats 40
BUTTER. Firkin 10
Roll 12
CANDLES. Mould, Sperm 14
Dipped 12
COAL. Lehigh 6 50
Schuylkill 5 50
COFFEE. Rio, No. 1 10
Laguira 10
COTTON. Duty—Sea-island 10
Upland 5
FEATHERS. Live Geese 40
FISH. Mackerel, No. 1, Shore 6 00
No. 2, Shore 5 00
No. 3, Shore 4 00
No. 1, Bay 4 50
No. 2, Bay 4 00
No. 3, Bay 3 50
Shad, No. 1 4 00
No. 2 3 50
Herring, Shore, No. 1 2 50
No. 2 2 00
No. 3 1 50
Herring, Bay, No. 1 2 00
No. 2 1 75
No. 3 1 50
FLAXSEED. 1 00
FRUIT. Almonds, Soft shell 16
Hard shell 12
Raisins, Bunch 2 50
Do. Box 1 75
GRASS SEED. Clover 6
Timothy 2 50
Flaxseed 1 12½
GUNPOWDER. Rifle 4 50
Shot, Patent 1 12½
HAY. Timothy, Pressed, retail 1 00
Timothy, Pressed, wholesale 90
Timothy, Loose 75
HEMP. Russia, Clean 280
Manilla 9
HIDES. Dry Salted 10
Dry Flint 12
Dry Buenos Ayres 18
Wet Salted 6
IRON. Pig, Anthracite 20 00
Bar, Refined 90
Bar, Common 80
LEAD. Pig 5
Bar 6
Sheet 6½
LIME. Per cask 75
LUMBER. Pine Boards, Cargo 12 00
Do. Retail 15 00
Do. Scantling 12 00
Do. Plank 12 00
Do. Joist 12 00
Do. Shingles, Cypress 3 00
Do. Cedar 3 00
Do. Pine 2 50
Do. Lath 1 00
Hickory Wood 5 00
Oak Wood 4 00
Pine Wood 3 00
MOLASSES. 28
NAILS. Cut 4 00
Wrought 8
OILS. Linseed, Raw 75
Boiled 80
Sperm, Winter 1 75
Do. Summer 1 50
Whale, Winter 80
Do. Summer 75
PLASTER. Ground 1 00
PROVISIONS. Beef, Mess 10 00
Prime 7 00
Pork, Mess 16 00
Prime 12 00
Hams, Pickled 12
Dried 14
Shoulders, Pickled 8
Dried 10
Lard 10
RICE. Carolina 4 00
Common 2 50
SALT. Turk's Island 28
Liverpool, Ground 1 00
Fine 1 12½
SEEDS. Herd's Grass 1 50
Red Top 1 00
SPIRITS. Brandy, Peach 1 00
Apple 50
Whiskey, Monongahela 30
Do. Country 25
Gin, Holland 1 00
Do. American 40
Rum, Jamaica 1 00
Do. American 40
SUGAR. Loaf 12
Lump 10
Havana, White 9
Brown 8
TALLOW. 8
TEAS. Hyson 1 00
Young Hyson 1 00
Imperial 1 00
Gunpowder 1 00
Hyson Skin 50
Souchong 50
TOBACCO. Kentucky, Leaf 6
Manufactured 12
Virginia, Leaf 6
Manufactured 12
WHISKEY. Hhds. 25
Barrels 26
WOOL. Merino, Full Blood, Washed 50
Do. Half and Quarter 45
Native 40
Pulled, Lambs' 40
Do. Spinning 35
Country Pulled 30
Country Unwashed 25

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, June 14, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, a dreadful accident happened on the inclined plane of the Columbia Rail-road, beyond the Schuylkill. Several burden cars laden with iron, were passing up the plane, followed by a number of passengers in cars, while other were waiting at the bridge. The rope employed for raising the cars, being unable to sustain the immense weight, broke, and precipitated the whole train of cars upon those remaining at the bottom. The passengers were thrown from the cars in every direction, horribly mangled and bruised. Four have been taken to the hospital, dreadfully wounded. How many more have suffered, is not known.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The sentence of the law was on Thursday passed upon FELIX MURRAY, convicted of *murder*. The court was crowded, and a very large body surrounded the exterior of the building, making a most solemn scene.

Mr. D. P. Brown, on behalf of Murray, read a long paper containing reasons why sentence should not be pro nounced, and the prisoner himself asserted to the court his entire innocence; that Mrs. Sutcliffe had sworn falsely, and had been incited to do so by Tom Tunman, his deadly enemy; that he would *die* an innocent man, and whatever punishment might be inflicted upon his body, that his soul would be *happy*.

Judge King briefly addressed the prisoner, and alluded to the awful circumstances under which he was conjured him to think of the fate which awaited him, and delivered the judgment of the court, as follows—"That you, Felix Murray, be taken hence to the place whence you came, and be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in his infinite mercy have pity and commiseration on your soul."

A RARE TRICK.—We were advised this week, of a most unfeeling and base transaction, practised by some murderous scoundrel, a few weeks since, upon a young lady of this city, the result of which had well nigh proved of the most serious consequence. It appears that the lady in question, who is employed in a store, and who resides about a mile and a half from town, received, on Thursday morning, a letter, to which the signature of an acquaintance was attached, stating that on the night previous, her father's house had been destroyed by fire, and that *her mother and a sister had perished in the flames*. This announcement, as may well be expected, caused the most poignant distress and suffering to the young lady, which was not removed until a messenger, despatched on the instant, had returned with information that the whole story was a despicable fabrication. The author of this unfeeling trick is as yet unknown, but it is extremely hoped that he will soon be detected, and properly punished.

But for the presence of mind in the engineer of the locomotive engine on the Germantown Rail Road, there would have been a serious accident on the road on the 9th instant, involving, it is probable, the loss of both human and animal life. As the engine, with a train of cars attached, was about leaving the depot, at four o'clock, a spirited horse, some distance ahead, on which a colored man was mounted, became exceedingly restive at the approach of the engine, the rider endeavored to urge the horse off the track, but his efforts seemed only to increase his fight, and he reared and plunged directly in front of the train, rendering his destruction inevitable, but that the engine was instantly reversed, and the train thereby brought to a stand, by the timely exertions of the engineer, which, in all probability, saved the lives of the horse and rider.

THE MARCH IS ONWARD.—We received a day or two since, a number of a new paper called the Illinois Champion, published in the town of Bruno, Illinois, situated on a lake of the same name, about 240 in lea above St. Louis. Among the editorial articles we observe an interesting description of the place, its manufactories and improvements, from which we glean the following particulars. The settlement is one of the oldest in the whole West—with few exceptions, older than any in America. The French established a trading post there a century ago, almost the same time that Vincennes (In.) and St. Louis (Mo.) were occupied. These formed a part of that chain of military posts by which the French, ancient rivals of the English in America, sought to connect their Canadian possessions with Louisiana, and coop up the Colonies within a strip of the Atlantic coast. They have not since increased in numbers without much increase, during three fourths of a century. They traded with the Indians, with whom they were in general on friendly terms. It is recorded that in 1760, they numbered about 100 inhabitants of wine. In 1813, when the town was burnt by the United States troops, in an Indian campaign, it contained about seventy houses, many of them of hewn logs. It was burnt again in 1816 by the Indians, and no attempt at settlement was made until 1826, when the lands were disposed of in lots to American settlers.—No buildings of any consequence were erected until 1832. The town, therefore, is only two years old. One year ago there were but eight or ten families there are now between three and four hundred inhabitants. There was in 1833, but one store; there are now seven, and the Champion adds, there will be in a few weeks double that number. There have been built this year, 70 houses, and under construction, and it is computed that there will be more than one hundred houses built in the single season. There are four steam boats plying regularly to St. Louis, there are four or five saw mills and one grist mill, and a large steam grist mill and a steam saw mill will be commenced this season. A court house is in progress, supported by "four Ionic columns," the whole to be executed "after the Ionic order." Water works are also in progress for supplying the town with water from springs a mile distant.

INDIA RUBBER TABLE COVERS.—Mr. Samuel D. Breed, 13 north Seventh street, has commenced the manufacture of covers for tables and stands from India rubber, and produces a very neat and lasting article. They have all the merits of oil-cloth coverings, with many important advantages, besides their durability. The material is elastic, but of a firm and impenetrable texture, is not susceptible of stains, and may be cleansed with facility. They are beautifully ornamented. House-keepers should call and give the article a careful examination.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"W. G. J. M." will do well to apply at Cherry Hill, for the characters of whom he asks information. We are not in that line.

"Mary Ann Lee" and "To my Brother," by Elopeth, are but indifferent compositions.

Sherry, is on file.

"A Subscriber" must have patience. His article will appear shortly—perhaps next week.

"Lines," by Walter, is passable, but it wants originality. The incidents of his article are so commonplace, as to be scarcely worth knowing.

Horatius, not worthy attention.

Beauty, by "S. A. A." shall have a corner next week.

The articles from "J. L. McC." and those from the Indian Hunter, are under consideration.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 5.—Received from	*Receipts from*		
Rhodes Fisher, Esq.	$ 00	Rhodes Fisher, Esq.	$ 00
James B. Robb,	3 00	*June 10.*	
Thomas Coupland,	3 00	S. Reynolds,	$ 00
H. J. Coupland, Esq.	3 00	M. T. Martin,	3 00
John Fleming, Esq.	3 00	J. Perrott,	3 00
A. Mercer,	3 00	Benj. F. Lawton,	2 00
June 7.		Miles C. Folkes,	3 00
W. J. Cowell,	3 00	*June 11.*	
S. Smoker, Esq.	2 00	J. D. Murrell, Esq.	25 00
R. P. Cleft,	3 00	P. R. Sherrard,	3 00
R. P. Cleft, Esq.	3 00	*June 11.*	
J. T. Buckley, Esq.	3 00	L. H. Smith	3 00
E. H. Burton, Esq.	3 00	R. H. Ashmead,	3 00
E. H. Burton, Esq.	3 00	M. J. Buckner, Esq.	16 00
Wm. B. Bone	3 00	Wm. B. Bone	3 00
Wm. B. Bone	2 00	Geo. F. Stone, Esq.	2 00
C. Dewey, [nett]	2 81	Isaac Wilson, Esq.	3 00
		June 12.	
Nath. Chapin	40 00	E. G. & J. P. Wyman,	2 00
Wm. Hall	3 00	Wm. Lorton, Esq.	2 00
T. Robinson, Esq.	2 00	R. Lawrie, Esq.	3 00
Wm. Lorton, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Lorton, Esq.	3 00
J. M. Campbell, Esq.	40 00	S. Close, Esq.	1 00
J. P. Oldham, Esq.			

Harvard University.

A circular signed by the President, has been issued by the Faculty of this College, declaring the incidents connected with the recent disturbances, and representing the conduct of the students in a very unfavorable light. The charge, it appears, is made against the Freshmen Class in Greek, the instructor of which was grossly insulted by one of the students, by peremptorily refusing to obey an order connected with the duties of the class. On his (the instructor's) leaving the room he made his quarrel a common cause, and every species of annoyance, calculated to provoke the government of the College, was put in force during a meeting of the recitation, abuse and destruction of the property of the institution, was resorted to. Several pupils were subsequently arrested, and the Board having failed in their endeavors to obtain their authority, have commenced a prosecution against them in the Court of Common Pleas. Another version of the affair, we understand, has been published by the students, but we have not seen a copy.

A RICH REBUKE.—The truth of the proverb that "there is nothing lost by doing a charitable action," is forcibly exemplified by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, who furnishes a statement of the life of J. C. a respectable member of the society of Friends. This individual, it appears, at the age of eighteen, walked forty miles to put himself apprentice to a certain trader, a forty miles distant, and he had no money to pay the fare, but a kind hearted woman lent him *four pence*. He learned his trade, and experienced various vicissitudes of fortune, until he finally settled in the city of N. where he amassed a large fortune, and retired from business. In gratitude to the woman who had lent him four pence, he schooled all her children at his own cost, and if he had known of one hundred dollars per annum, which, by a provision in his will, she is to receive during her life. This is more than compound interest on the sum originally lent.

A PAY LOAN.—We notice the following among the charges of Government published in the Boston Gazette of Thursday, 5th inst.

"Dosi, April 29th, ar. Elias, (850 tons) Crouch, London, for New York, with 2,500 passengers."

It is marvellous how small a space in this breathing world is sufficient to accommodate a human being. Here we find 2,550 individuals, men, women, and children, all crowded in one vessel, and the space allotted not removed until a messenger, despatched on the instant, had returned with information that the whole story was a despicable fabrication. The author of this unfeeling trick is as yet unknown, but it is extremely hoped that he will soon be detected, and properly punished.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Noah, of the New York Star, who, as an editor, stands almost without a rival in this country, occasionally speaks through his columns in the first person. His description of the late race is inimitably happy. He says:—

I have not been to a horse race since the great contest between Henry and Eclipse, in which the issue of nations seemed to depend by the intense interest excited, and which, if carried such sports unless something peculiarly attractive is in the wind. But hearing a considerable number of my friends had gone to Centreville, a number of strange faces in Broadway, and a number of tall, good looking, middle aged men with drab hats, broad brims, and long coats, and looking very much like the inhabitants south of Mason and Dixon's line, I apprehended at once, as there must be something of great consequence was under consideration. So hitching my horse to the iron railing, and carefully locking up for the race course; but thought of stopping for my friend Hall, of the Journal of Commerce, but recollecting that he is now the leader of the opposition, and on these subjects; so I whipped up for Williamsburg and passed over the perfect race and comfort. I recollected that ferry, but I own no stock in it; now a splendid ferry boat, now and then a splendid steamer. The road is excellent and the view from the hill about two miles from Williamsburg superbly embracing the whole harbor and environs of New York, is much the cool, and delightful and the crowds of carriages, containing the fashion and beauty of the town, looked like an invading army. The flags on the race course were numerous beyond example; turtle soup and cold cuts were distributing on the Pavilion; here and there a tolyboy was heard on tables along the road. I was glad that I had made up my mind to go, and would have cracked his moralizing. There were two or three handsome equipages on the course, but the assemblage altogether the scene was quite amusing.

About one minute before one o'clock—I like to be particular as to time—the bugle sounded to bring up the horses; the little riders, three smart looking boys, about twelve years old, mounted their beasts, bent cords and listen to the established rules—having previously taken a preliminary canter or two through and forth, sleek, smooth, and shining.—Tuffle, Shark, and Tom Hal were the favorites. Previously to knowing one to hear how bets were going on, and found to a few moments that our southern friends were wide awake. Tom Hal was backed against the field for thirty; freely taken as Shark maintained a high reputation; but Tuffle had the field against him, and was three offered *Tuffle against the field*; which was an offer too tempting to take. In our hurry we had not inspected their wallets freely, and the misty fund notes circulated in abundance.

By the bye, all of the drums the horses started perfectly fair; the rider of Alice Gray in scarlet, of Shark in blue, of Tom Hal in yellow, and of Tuffle in red and a perfect rider, in sky blue jack jacket. Shark took the lead, Tuffle followed, Alice Gray second best and Tom Hal—all seemed to hold in hand. The second mile Shark still ahead—odds rather in favor of Shark; a hundred to Raw gone; Some hundred dollars on Shark. "Take," says a tall, quiet man, next to me, "I'll bet a hundred dollars on Shark." The odds were held by a neighbor. On the third mile Tuffle took the lead with perfect ease, and Shark ahead, coming in the winner, and in no way distressed. Time, 7m. 55s.

Shark ran considerably on Tuffle, and in a half hour the bugs were ready for a second heat. Alice Gray left, led off and kept ahead, showing that she was a clever creature; on the third round Tuffle, with great ease, passed them all, and won the race easily. Betting was general, and to my mind rather ill.

The racing was good; Shark and Tuffle are both fine nags, but on the whole, the affair was much mid in character and interest to the great Eclipse race.

One word to the Club. They must raise the wire and build a splendid Pavilion, in order that suitable accommodations should be had for the ladies, who if they can dine in a comfortable manner. Very few were on the ground. The Course is becoming popular, and will be sustained. It is necessary that it should be kept up in more style. No accidents as we have heard of.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

On the 3d inst. yesterday, Mr. Hemphill, (of Ohio,) from the Committee on the Post Office, made the long looked for Report on the affairs of that establishment. It was read as the Report usually is made, and the reading of it, which we listened to with great attention, occupied more than two hours.

Of a document of such great length, we shall not venture to attempt the true meaning, any thing like an analysis. Deferring the full satisfaction of our readers in this particular, until we can publish the Report at large, (which, by the way, is a thing we intend to do,) most content ourselves, for to-day, with an attempt to sketch in general outlines.

The Report sets out with stating, as the result of the investigations of the Committee, that the Department is largely insolvent. In addition to which, the committee report that the Postmaster General has, from time to time, borrowed large sums of money for the use of the Post Office, without any authority of law. Sums of these kinds of loans were made during the last session of Congress, at the commencement of the present session, and last week he received the Department to be in possession of a considerable surplus of funds. The Report goes on to state the debts and credits of the Department nearly as can be ascertained, whereby it appears that the General Post Office is involved to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, and that their aggregate expense beats but a very small proportion of the income of the same they ascertained. The excess of expenditure, and consequent insolvency of the Post Office, arise from contracts to mail-subcontractors and travellers in the mail, to a considerable amount, of which they have no law. It goes on to spread out in detail a number of particular cases, as a sample of the whole.

The report includes the opinions, statements, and estimates of the officers of the Post Office to be as erroneous and delusive as little to be relied upon. Indeed, that unfavorable as are the conclusions which the committee have drawn, it is more probable that they fall far short of, rather than exceed the reality. In proof of which, among other circumstances, three thousand dollars, which were ordered to be refunded to the Postmaster General, by the Treasurer of the United States, in the settlement of his accounts, and which have come out in evidence before the committee, and which they ascertained, but not without comment to the Senate.

The contingent expenditures of the Department, the allowances given to mail agents, the appointment of money to printers in various shapes, the employment of agents, and the contractors, &c. and other matters which "bring the patronage of the Government to bear upon the freedom of election," are handled with great skill and some severity by the committee; and the Report ends with a series of resolutions declaratory of errors, abuses, and practices unsuitable to the administration of the Post Office, but as it will be found in the system itself, which, in the opinion of the committee, have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Upon the whole, it will be allowed on all hands, when the Report of the Committee comes to be read, that it affords an ample justification of the term of "a searching operation in the Government" that has put been used.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred, on the 3d instant, the bill, with the ask of investigating the conduction and transactions of the department, with power to send for persons and papers, made a report, which was read by Mr. Ewing, occupying an hour and fifty-five minutes.

The Report concludes with the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is proved and admitted that heavy sums, to an amount of several millions, have been borrowed by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress, and that, as the Postmaster General possesses no power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster General are illegal and void.

2. Resolved, That several reports of the Postmaster Gene al, contain statements which, in subsequent papers, he admits to be erroneous; that others, especially his report of the 1st of April, 1833, and that of March, 1834, are inconsistent with each other; and that such error, inference cannot be drawn from the accuracy of the communications made by the Department.

3. Resolved, That it is fully proved, that a practice prevails in the Post office Department, of granting extra allowances to contractors for transporting the mail of changing and altering contracts in material respects after they have been accepted, and that this practice prevents all fair competition among persons who offer to carry the mail, and is calculated to give undue advantage to favorites, and is in violation of law.

4. Resolved, That it appears, that an individual who made a contract for three years ending in 1835, was required to go over it up for no other reason than that it was to be let to another, because it was thought, and that the act of the Department, in requiring such sum, was illegal, and a violation of the rights of the people.

5. Resolved, That it appears that the proposals for carrying the Mail on the route from Chicago to Green Bay, was withheld from advertisement; that the contract thereby was given in another name, and that he and to rely to one of the clerks in the Department; that the compensation has been at a rate of 40 per cent. without any increase of services; and that the transaction was illegal and void.

6. Resolved, That extra allowances have been granted to contractors without any increase of duty or expense on their part, and that in no case can extra allowances be allowed when such allowances are unreasonable, extravagant, or in excess of the actual expenses of the service except by the Department has incurred, is extravagant, unreasonable.

12. Resolved, That it does appear that an agreement was made between the Postmaster General and Messrs. Gales & Seaton, the express object of which was to put down competition in the printing of documents, and that the respective mail routes that said agreement was drawn by the Postmaster General himself, and executed in a single instance, and that it was sanctioned by the Postmaster General, in the face of the remonstrance of the chief officers of the Post Office Department.

13. Resolved, That the Post Office Department is now deeply in debt, and that its affairs are in a state of confusion and disorder, which is satisfactory, that it is justly the subject of public complaint, and that the unofficial expenses of the service money of the Department has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

14. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the present mode of letting out contracts for transportation of the mail, by which the lowest bidder is preferred, is productive of many evils, and ought to be changed, and that the mail service should be let out to the highest responsible bidder, who will agree to carry the mail with the greatest frequency, and in the best manner, and that the Postmaster General should be authorized to make such contracts.

15. Resolved, That the Post Office Department is now in the possession of a considerable surplus of funds. The Report goes on to state the debts and credits of the Department nearly as can be ascertained, whereby it appears that the General Post Office is involved to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, and that their aggregate expense beats but a very small proportion of the income of the same they ascertained. The excess of expenditure, and consequent insolvency of the Post Office, arise from contracts to mail-subcontractors and travellers in the mail, to a considerable amount, of which they have no law. It goes on to spread out in detail a number of particular cases, as a sample of the whole.

The report includes the opinions, statements, and estimates of the officers of the Post Office to be as erroneous and delusive as little to be relied upon. Indeed, that unfavorable as are the conclusions which the committee have drawn, it is more probable that they fall far short of, rather than exceed the reality. In proof of which, among other circumstances, three thousand dollars, which were ordered to be refunded to the Postmaster General, by the Treasurer of the United States, in the settlement of his accounts, and which have come out in evidence before the committee, and which they ascertained, but not without comment to the Senate.

The contingent expenditures of the Department, the allowances given to mail agents, the appointment of money to printers in various shapes, the employment of agents, and the contractors, &c. and other matters which "bring the patronage of the Government to bear upon the freedom of election," are handled with great skill and some severity by the committee; and the Report ends with a series of resolutions declaratory of errors, abuses, and practices unsuitable to the administration of the Post Office Department,

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PADDY'S USE OF CHOCOLATE.—The porter of a Dublin grocer, was brought by his master before a magistrate, on a charge of stealing chocolate, which he could not deny.—Upon being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded. "To whom did I sell it?" says pat; "why does he think I took it to sell?" "Then, sir," said the magistrate, "what did you do with it?"—"Do wid it? Shure you must know," said he, "we made tea of it."

A REASON FOR BEGGING.—"Mother wants to get a piece of tobacco and two pens," said a ragged little urchin, "for grandmother is dead, and mother has got to set up."

Readers of Newspapers often find light amusement in what is termed cross-reading. The following may be called sign-reading—in the front of two adjoining houses in Boston, we literally read this brief history of a duel. James Shot—and—Jonathan Fell!

"ALL FOR LOVE."—A young man by the name of Wire recently committed suicide in Detroit, because his sweetheart refused to go to church with him. He left the following note to her: My Dear, You refused to go to church with me last evening. I know very well why you did so. You will never have an opportunity to injure my feelings again.

COUNT STRUENSEE who had been long confined in a noisome cell in Denmark, when brought out into the prison-yard to be beheaded—gazed with a smile on the apparatus of death, exclaiming, "Oh, what a blessing is fresh air!"

A young man of highly respectable connexions in New York, who was married a few weeks since, was on Wednesday committed to prison for stealing a watch, some spoons and other things.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.—The Charleston Courier gives an astonishing instance of patience and perseverance in a young lady of that city. She has completed with her needle a Hexagon Quilt composed of *seven thousand and thirty pieces of cloth*, and a Star Quilt composed of *seven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine pieces!* She deserves a good husband.

RURAL CURIOSITY.—A little boy just returned from a long visit, was asked by his mother how he had enjoyed himself while absent from home. He answered with a boyish simplicity, that he "liked his visit very well, but he would'nt—that's what he would'nt, never ride home between Cousin George and Sarah again, for they kept hugging and kissing each other so much that they squeezed him all the time, and almost spoilt his new hat!"

TEACHING A COW.—A gentleman riding near his own house in Ireland, saw a cow's head and fore feet appear at the top of a ditch, through a gap in the hedge on the road side; he heard a voice alternately threatening and encouraging the cow; he was induced to ride up close to the scene of action, when he saw a boy's head appear behind the cow. "My good boy," said he, "that's a fine cow." "Och, that she is," replied the boy, "and I am teaching her to get her own living, plase yer honor." The gentleman did not precisely understand the meaning of the expression, and, had he done ly asked for an explanation, would probably have died in ignorance; but the boy, proud of his cow, encouraged the exhibition of her talents; she was made to jump across the ditch several times, and this adventure in breaking through fences was termed "getting her own living." Thus, as soon as a cow's education is finished, she may be sent loose in the world to provide for herself; turned to graze in the common pasture, she will be able and willing to live on the fat of the land.

DUTCH PRAYER.—A Dutch preacher, who was warmly inclined in favor of the tory party during the revolutionary war, happened once to get into an American camp, on a Sunday, and was consequently called upon for a sermon and a prayer. He, from force of habit, commenced the latter with "Got plese te king"—whereupon there was considerable excitement amongst the soldiers when he perceived it, with admiral presence of mind continued. "Yes, mine hearers, I say Got bless te king—plese him out plenty of hardt dimes—plese him out a whig parliament—plese him out debats on landt unt on te sea—plese him out all kindt's of god luck—plese him out sickness—plese him out a shoudt ide—unt, Lordt, may we have no more of him!"

POSTHUMOUS WIT.—Dr. Jasper Main, who lived in the reign of James I, of England, was celebrated as a scholar and a wit. He displayed through life a strong propensity for innocent raillery and practical jokes. This was his ruling passion. Just before he expired, he told a servant with a grin, who was sadly addicted to intemperance, that he had bequeathed to him something in an old trunk, *that would make him drink.* The servant, as soon as his master was dead, impatiently opened the trunk, expecting of course to find a heap of treasure; but alas, his disappointment was great at finding nothing in the trunk but a *red herring.*

TO KISS OR NOT TO KISS.—When a female member of the British Royal family holds a levee, it is customary for her to kiss the ladies of nobility, and no others. It happened that the lady of the Lord Justice Clerk was on one occasion among the number of those presented to the late Princess Amelia, who, as is well known, was very deaf. "Stand by for the Lady Justice Clerk," said the man in waiting. Meanwhile some meddling person whispered him that his announcement was incorrect, the lady being a commoner. By this time the kiss preliminary was about to be performed, when out bawled the man of office, as through a speaking trumpet, "Dont kiss her, madam—she's not a lady!"

HAVING THE ADVANTAGE.—Tom Hobbs was a queer fellow in his day, and lived at a place called Squam, somewhere on Cape Ann. Tom would drink like a fish, and when he had taken his fifth glass of a morning, no man possessed more shrewdness. When in this condition, and in his happiest mood, Tom one morning met a gentleman on horseback, whom he had never put his eyes on before. As is customary in the country, Tom immediately accosted him: "Ah! how you are, my good fellow, how d'ye do! Upon my honor, it does my heart good to see you once more. How's your family, and the old woman, we hav'nt seen her this long time; when is she coming down to see my wife?" "I am quite well, I thank you," said the gentleman, "but indeed sir, you have the advantage." "Advantage! my good fellow, what advantage?" inquired Tom. "Why really, sir, I do not know you!" "Know me!" exclaimed Tom, "well, I don't you; where in the deuce is the advantage?"

NEGRO ELOQUENCE.—Negroes are said to be as fond of set speeches as professional orators; yet amidst their verbose and tautological harangues, we meet, if not good argument, at least that which resembles, and even supersedes its necessity—that is to say, acute illustration.—Does a negro wish to express that it is folly to brave danger unnecessarily, then he will not do by mode and figure; but will at once say—"Crab what walk too much go 'na pot." Does he wish to indicate that oblivion generally follows the death of any one, he says—"When man dead, grass grow at him door." Nor are there wanted instances of a higher kind of eloquence. An old negro having been beaten by a young one, the latter was called to give an account of the transaction. Instead of coming directly to the point, he brought a negro child—a little woolly-headed knave—and holding the ebony-skinned infant up in one hand, spoke to the following effect:—"Do you see the boy? When that man (pointing to his opponent) came from Guinea no bigger than this child, he was given by the white people into my charge; when he called for his fat er, I consoled him; when he wept for his mother, I dried his tears; when hungry, my plantains fed—when weary, my bed supported him; until my kindness drove both father and mother from his memory, for I was both to him. For this I am well repaid! Nourish a young serpent, and when big enough it will sting you! Now he has grown as tall and stately as a Palmeto, while my own hair is as white as a cotton shrub, he abuses me, he curses me, he strikes me! Ah Cudgo, Cudgo! 'tis not me you smite, 'tis *the ghost of your father!* 'tis not me you curse, 'tis *the spirit of your mother!* 'tis not against me your impious hands are raised, 'tis against Heaven!"

WOMEN AT TWENTY-ONE.—When a young girl reaches the age of 15 or 16 years, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony; a state, the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating forms. It is made the topic of light and incidental discourse among her companions, and it is regarded with increasing interest every time it is brought upon the tapis. When she grows a little older, she ceases to smatter about matrimony, and thinks more intently on the all important subject. It engrosses her thoughts by day and her dreams by night; and she pictures to herself the felicity of being wedded to the youth for whom she cherishes a secret but consuming flame. She surveys herself in the mirror, and, as it generally tells "a flattering tale," she turns from it with a pleasing conviction, that her beauty will enable her to conquer the heart of the most obdurate, and that whoever else may die in a state of "single blessedness," she is destined to become, ere many years roll by, a happy bride. From the age of 16 to 20 is "the very witching time" of female life. During that period the female heart is more susceptible to the soft and tender influence of love than at any other; and we appeal to our fair readers to say, whether, if inclination was alone consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place, during that brief season, than at any in which it is preceded or followed. It is the grand climacteric of love; and she who passes it, without entering into the state of matrimony, may chance to pass several years of her life ere she is caught in the mansion of Hymen. The truth is, that the majority of women begin to be more thoughtful when they have turned the age of 20. The giddiness of the girl gives place to the sobriety of the woman. Frivolity is succeeded by reflection; and calm reason, whose passion previously held undisputed sway. The cares and the anxieties of life press themselves more palpably; they tend to weaken the effect of the sanguine anticipation of unmingled felicity in the marriage state which the mind had formed in its youthful day dreams. In short, to use a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ABSENCE.—Absence conceals the black mountain, [illegible] ... before you but barren rocks; but when you have gained the summit, you see the heavens over your head, and at your feet the delicious plains of Cashmere.—*St. Pierre.*

RETIREMENT.—Thus the muddy water of a torrent which lays waste the country spreading itself into some tranquil basin, remote from its current, sinks the miry particles to the bottom of the bed, recovers its former limpidness, and having again become transparent, reflects together with its own banks the verdure of the earth and the light of the heavens.—*Ibid.*

THE SENTIMENTAL VIOLETS.
As the rose by the fountain flings down on the wave,
Its blushes forgetting its glow and its grave;
So the heart sheds it color on life's early fever,
But the heart has its fading as well as the flower.
L. E. L.

MEMORY.
Of all the glories of that sainted fane,
Those antique columns now alone remain!
But recollections linger round their base,
Like flowers that grow on some forgotten grave,
Unknown, unmark'd, that lowly resting place,
But for the cloe their summer fragrance gave.

PRAYER.—If Providence came to our relief as soon as we needed it, Providence would be at our disposal, man would then have the command of God.—*St. Pierre.*

POWERS OF THE SOUL.—This connective act of the soul, by which it views one in many, is perhaps one of the principal acts of its most excellent parts. Were it not for this, even the sensible world would appear as unconnected, as the words of an index. It is certainly not the figure nor the touch, nor the odour, alone, that make up the rose; but it is made up of all these, and other attributes united.—*Harris.*

Since through a very little hole of any thin plate applied to the eye we see the object about us, even in this gross body with sufficient clearness and distinctness—why may we not by the help of single rays, and not thus connected, be able to see objects very distinctly in a vehicle as tender and fine as the soul after death.—*Ibid.*

CHARITY.—Charity is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands. Alms are the expressions not the essence of this virtue. He that is liberal of his charity only on his death bed is rather liberal of another man's property than his own.

BOERHAAVE.—The celebrated Boerhaave, who had many enemies, used to say that he never thought it necessary to repeat their calumnies. "They are sparks," said he, "which, if you do not blow them, will go out themselves. The surest method against scandal is to live it down by perseverance in well doing, and by prayer to God, that he would cure the distempered minds of those who traduce and injure us."

Being once asked by a friend, who admired his patience under provocation, whether he knew what it was to be angry, and by what means he had so entirely suppressed that impetuous and ungovernable passion; he answered, that he was naturally quick of resentment, but he had, by daily prayer and meditation, at length attained this mastery over himself.

RELIGION.—Religion, compounded of Re and Ligo (i. e.) bound again to the service of God in the bounds of a willing obedience, broken by original and actual transgression, signifies that a religious man is one who is reunited to his Maker by faith in his Redeemer manifested by personal holiness. Is it not then absurd to designate any religious, but such as are truly such in the principle and act the term imports. In this imperfect state, "evil is called good, and good evil," but never till the last day will things be ever called by their appropriate names, and when the chaff shall be for ever separated from the pure wheat which it now contaminates.

A tomb, says one, is a monument situated on the confines of both worlds. The example of the good man says another writer, directs the silent stream of concealed benevolence to the withered root of the widow's vineyard. A selfish contracted believer, says another, is Christianity in eclipse, or a light house whose reflectors are rusted and whose lamps are nearly extinguished. To make us love our country, says Burke, our country must be lovely.—*Pomme.*

STUDY.—He who seeks knowledge truly, does not seek a couch whereon to rest a languid spirit; nor a terrace for a variable mind and wandering feet to walk up and down with a fair prospect; nor a fort and commanding ground for strife and contention; nor a shop for self-interest; but a rich store house for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man.—*Lord Bacon.*

NATURE A TEACHER.—Seneca compares lessons to grains of seed. The quality of the fruit depends entirely on the soil in which they have been sown. Nature, says Pliny, the naturalist, has some flowers for pleasure, those last but for a day. She has trees for use which last for years, as if she intended to intimate, that whatever is splendid passes away, and soon loses its lustre.—*Bucke's Beauties of Nature.*

A man lately made a Justice of the Peace, was asked what would be done with the man who committed suicide. The squire answered with much magisterial gravity, that he must be *confined in the State Prison, to hard labor during life!*

NAUTICAL PUN.—Of Sir Joseph Yorke it is told, that "when purposely closing to 'speak' the stately ship of a pompous peer, whose military band, to add to the dignity of dinner, and to pro note, as it were, taciturnity of table, had, in all the pride and circumstance of martial music, been performing on the poop stall, 'trussed up' to his peak a grunting pig, exclaiming 'how does your lordship like my band?' In deeds of humor, T—r is a 'tower of strength.' Jack made mirth by a telegraph; and through the medium of bunting, of which the signal flags are composed, constantly 'let fly a joke.' According to the practice of the period, some of our more expert and speculative cruisers, particularly commanders of fast sailing frigates, entered into compact to share in the profits of all prizes captured apart. They appointed a specified latitude and longitude for rendezvous, and agreed to communicate the result of their respective success. Such a compact was formed between Captain T. and Captain P.—S., weeks would often elapse, ere, with crowded canvass, the cruisers discovered each other. On one occasion communicating by signal, the ship of Captain T. a long way to leeward, asked if Captain T. had taken any thing.—The answer was, 'Yes.' The number representing this word remained flying so long, that the first interrogator, losing all patience, and stimulated by the expectation of gain, demanded what?' '*Physic,*' replied T—r."

THE SUN.

This immense orb is about 95 millions of miles from the earth. Its diameter has been estimated at 883,146 English or common miles, its circumference of course is 2,774,799, and its surface contains nearly 2,450,830,245,347 square miles, or more than 12,000 times as many as the surface of the earth. If we should imagine, as some have done, that the sun is a habitable globe, and allow it to be as thickly peopled as the world we live in, it must contain at least 8,571,880,000,000 inhabitants; equal to the population of about 25,000 empires as China, or 600,000 such countries as the United States.

These calculations are startling, but there are others which are scarcely less so. The size of the sun, as above stated, is pretty well known, nor can there be room for any considerable mistake about the size of the planets. Its diameter is 111 times greater than that of the earth, and its magnitude 1,300,000 times greater. It is even one times greater than the combined mass of all the planets.

To illustrate more fully the comparative magnitude of the earth and sun, let us suppose that as many earths, as would equal the sun in bulk were laid together, side by side, in a circle in close contact. They would fill a circumference more than eighteen times as great as the earth's orbit, and nearly equal to the orbit of Herschel, the most distant planet yet known to our system. If these globes were placed in close contact, instead of in a single ring as above, they would fill a circle of nearly 10,000,000 of miles in diameter.

Such is the general brilliance of the sun, that for many ages its surface was supposed to be one uniform and uninterrupted blaze of light. But when we view it with a telescope of even moderate magnifying power, furnished with a piece of dark or smoked glass, to intercept a portion of its rays, we perceive, occasionally, a number of dark spots upon its surface of various magnitudes and forms. These are sometimes so large as to be distinguishable by the naked eye.

From the invention of telescopes in the year 1610, to the present time, such spots have been frequently observed on the face of the sun, sometimes only a few together, or perhaps one alone. It should be observed that there are bright spots observable, as well as dark ones. All these spots, as they vary in number, vary considerably in size. Sometimes they can hardly be seen, at others they are so large as to exceed in size the whole earth. Still they are rarely large enough to be distinguished without the aid of a telescope.

There has been much speculation about the nature of these spots. From their great changes in size, shape, &c. some have supposed they were dissolved from time to time, and afterwards formed anew. Others that they are kind of cloud; and if they were so, the sun must have an atmosphere. Those who believed the sun to be an immense body of liquid fire, supposed that the spots were the eminences of large masses of thick matter, sometimes bright and sometimes dark, which, by the irregular agitation of the fluids, sometimes swim upon the surface, and at other times sink and disappear.

Dr. Herschel viewed the subject differently. He supposed the sun to be a solid body, with mountains and valleys like our earth, but larger, in about the same proportion as the sun's size exceeds that of the earth; that it is surrounded by a lucid atmosphere, by the decomposition of which light is emitted; that this atmosphere is sometimes so transparent in certain places as to allow the body of the sun to be seen through it; that a dark spot in the sun is a part of its surface thus perceived; and that the bright spots are more copious mixtures of such fluids as decompose each other. In other words, he thought that some, at least, of the dark spots are nothing but the projection of mountains above the surface of the shining fluid, and the bright spots elevated parts of the sun, on which luminous matter is condensed.

He supposed, also, that the rays of the sun are by no means hot in themselves, but only produce heat by acting on other substances. In short, he believed the sun to be a great central planet, formed of similar materials to those which compose the rest of the system; and that it is even peopled with inhabitants of some sort or other. It is said, however, that Dr. Herschel entertained different views on this point, at different periods of his life.

Sometimes a very singular appearance attends the sun, just before or just after sunset, especially in the beginning of March. It is called the zodiacal light. It is of a whitish color, but so faint and thin, that stars may be seen through it. The shape of this light spot is that of a cone, with its base towards the sun; the top reaching from 45 to 125 degrees above him. In the torrid zone this light is almost constantly visible. [illegible]—*Penny Magazine.*

DEATH OF AN ASSASSIN.
Extract of a letter from Trinidad de Cuba, dated Ap. 24.

Filomeno Pereira, known as *Caniqui*, which latter name, ought to be quite familiar to many in the United States who have visited this place, was shot on Sunday, the 20th April. He was on a fishing excursion with a few of his companions to the sea shore, about three miles distant from the city, where he was surprised by a party of eight men, sent in pursuit of a gang of incendiaries and robbers, who had fired and robbed a house in Trinidad the night previous. He was seated on a rock fishing when the party arrived, and seeing all hopes of retreat cut off, he plunged into the sea, where he showed them that as well as a swift runner, he was also an excellent swimmer. He was ordered to throw away the dagger which he held in his hand, and to deliver himself up to justice. His reply was, "that he would never be taken alive, and that if they did not shoot him, he would take his own life." He was accordingly shot; being about sixty yards from the shore and diving at every flash, he was fired at about twenty times before he was hit. When the fatal ball struck him, he exclaimed "ya," struggled, and sunk in about four fathoms of water. He was immediately got on shore, tied on a horse, and taken to the city, where he was exhibited for several hours in the Market-square to the satisfaction of the public, who had assembled in large numbers to see the long dreaded, and facinorous Caniqui.

Caniqui or as he was latterly called "el Mosen Caniqui" was a native of this place, of a swarthy complexion, almost black, tall and athletic. He was an assassin and a robber, very daring and remarkably lucky in eluding his pursuers; and had made so many "hair breadth escapes," that he thought himself peculiarly protected by the magic art, and when in danger would repeat an ejaculation or prayer, which he firmly believed would save him from all human detriment. The reward of $500 was paid by Governor Coppinger for the killing of Caniqui.

Rural Economist.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FRYING.—Frying is often a convenient mode of cookery,—it may be performed by a fire which will do for roasting or broiling; and by the introduction of the pan between the meat and the fire, things get more equally dressed.

A frying pan should be about four inches deep, with a perfectly flat and thick bottom, with perpendicular sides, and must be half filled with fat. Good frying is in fact, boiling in fat. To make sure that the pan is quite clean, rub a little fat over it—and then make it warm and wipe it out with a clean cloth.

Be very particular in frying never to use any oil, butter, lard, or drippings, but what is quite clean, fresh, and free from salt. Any thing dirty spoils the look; any thing bad tasted or stale, spoils the flavor;—and salt prevents its browning.

Fine olive oil is the most delicate for frying;—but to have the best oil is very expensive, and bad oil spoils every thing that is dressed with it.

For general purposes, and especially for fish, clean fresh lard is not near so expensive as oil, and does almost as well, except for cutlets or collops. Butter often burns before you are aware of it, and what you fry will get a dark and dirty appearance.

Cooks in large kitchens, where there is a great deal of frying, commonly use mutton or beef suet, clarified; if from the kidney the better.

The mode of clarifying beef or mutton suet, prescribed in the Cook's Oracle, is as follows:—Cut the suet into thin slices, pick out all the veins and skins, &c. and put it into a thick and well tinned sauce pan, and set it over a very slow stove, or in an oven, till it is melted; you must not hurry it.—if not done very slowly it will acquire a burnt taste you cannot easily get rid of; then strain it through a hair sieve into a clean brown pan. When quite cold, tie a paper over it and keep it for use.

Dripping, if nicely clean and fresh, is almost as good as any thing,—if not clean, it may be clarified as follows:—Put your dripping into a clean sauce pan over a stove or slow fire; when it is just going to boil, skim it well, let it boil, and then let it stand till a little cooled, then pour it through a sieve into a pan.

Whatever fat you use, after you have done frying, let it remain in the pan for a few minutes, and then pour it through a sieve into a clean basin—it will do three or four times, as well as it did at first, i. e. if it has not been burned, but *Mem.* the fat you have fried fish in must not be used for any other purpose.

To know when fat is of a proper heat, according to what you are to fry, is the great secret of frying.

To fry fish, parsnips, potatoes, or any thing watery, your fire must be very clear and your fat quite hot, which you may be pretty sure of, when it is done hissing and is still. We cannot insist too strongly on this point; if the fat is not very hot, you cannot fry fish even to a good color, or firm and crisp.

To be quite certain, throw a little bread into the pan: if it fries crisp, the fat is ready; if it burns the bread, it is too hot.

The fire under the pan must be clear and sharp, otherwise the fat is so long before it becomes ready, and demands such attendance to prevent the accident of its catching fire, that the patience of the cooks is exhausted, and they frequently, from ignorance, or impatience, throw in what they are going to fry, before the fat is half hot enough. Whatever is so fried will will be pale and sodden, and offend the palate and stomach, not less than the eye.

Have a good light to fry by, that you may see when you have got the right color; a lamp fixed on a stem with a loaded foot, which has an arm that will lengthen out, and slide up and down like a reading candlestick, is a most useful appendage to hitch upon fire places, which are very seldom light enough for the nicer operations of cooking.

After all, if you do not throughly drain the fat from what you have fried, especially those things that are full dressed, your cooking will do you no credit.

The dryness of fish depends much on its having been fried in fat of a due degree of heat, they are then crisp, and dry in a few minutes after, they are taken out of the pan, when they are not, lay them on a soft cloth before the fire, turning them occasionally, till they are done.—*Cook's Oracle.*

In a treatise on Domestic Cookery, appended to the last American edition of the Domestic Encyclopædia, we have the following directions:

If fish is to be fried or broiled, it must be wrapped in a nice soft cloth after it is well cleaned and washed. When perfectly dry, wet with an egg if for frying, and sprinkle the finest crumbs of bread over it; if done a second time with the egg and bread, the fish will look much better; then having a thick bottomed frying pan on the fire with a large quantity of lard or dripping boiling hot, plunge the fish into it, and let it fry middling quickly till the color is a fine brown yellow, and it is judged ready. If it is done enough before it has obtained a proper degree of color, the cook should carefully take it up, and either place it on a large sieve turned upwards, and to be kept for that purpose only, or on the under side of a dish to drain; and if wanted very nice, a sheet of cap paper must be put to receive the fish, which should look of a beautiful color, and all the crumbs appear distinct; the fish being free from all grease. The same dripping, with a little fresh, will serve a second time. Butter gives a bad color; oil fries of the finest color for those who will allow the expense.

Garnish with parsley. This may be done after the fish is fried.

Economy of dressing inferior pieces of Meat.

The coarse pieces of meat when skilfully cooked, are nearly equal to the best. For instance, the tripe, when cleaned, may be stewed, boiled, broiled, soused, or stewed in pepper pot—the leg made into soup, and the gristly part into a jelly—the coarse part of the leg made into alamode beef, to which the cheek may contribute—the heart roasted with savory stuffing—the kidneys well washed, and broiled and eaten with fried onions. The liver also of a young beef creature, when broiled, is by many preferred to the beast steak, and is thought to be very healthy and easy of digestion.

Connected with this is the re-dressing of cold meat of which most delicious dishes can be made, by means of carrots, turnips, leeks, sweet herbs: full as savory as the original joint.

To this may be added the use of bones. By digesting the shanks of mutton and beef for a fortnight in diluted muriatic acid, (spirit of sea salt) I have procured jelly in the same shape as the bone, easily and perfectly soluble in hot water and fit for soup. Hence the theory of the use of ground bones in agriculture, as a manure for land. These suggestions will amount (if put in practice) to some pecuniary value, in the course of a year. The motto of a cook should be, no waste, no want.

To give flavor and gratify the palate you must keep up a regular stock and assortment of flavoring articles, and the mistress of the house ought to have a part of the garden, and a room in the house as a store room, under her sole dominion without intrusion.—*Domestic Encyclopædia.*

Vessels for boiling and stewing should have covers to fit close, and then a very gentle fire will keep them constantly boiling. Steam carries off the heat very rapidly, and should therefore be kept within the vessel. Steaming meat and vegetables is said to be a good mode of cooking, if the apparatus is not too expensive. Simmering makes meat tender, boiling makes it hard; of course a slow fire is the best, whenever a soup or what some call a stew is the object.—*N. E. Farmer.*

BLANKETS wet, and lowered to the bottom of a well, or as far as the water will permit, to slack, is found to free it promptly and entirely from the air which is so frequently fatal to persons who descend. A candle should be let down to ascertain that the air is depurated.

Dr. Thayer's
Improved Vegetable Family Pills.

THESE Pills are wholly of vegetable preparation, and are a substitute generally for Calomel and Jalap, and according to the opinion of those Physicians who are acquainted with their operation, are preferable to any medicine of the kind now in use. They are an excellent remedy for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all bilious complaints, loss of appetite &c. For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Front and Market streets, and C. PRYOR, S. E. corner of Front and Green streets.
june 7—3m

Look at This.

A REMEDY for colds, coughs, consumption, &c.—Doctor Gruner's German Patent Universal Balsam of Life, prepared by himself and sold by his agents throughout the several kingdoms of Switzerland and Italy, and now the attention of the American public is called to an article which (in the humble opinion of its author) is far superior to all medical qualities to any thing ever before offered in these United States. This Balsam cures consumptions and all kinds of pulmonary complaints in the first stages. [illegible] Sold wholesale and retail by Mr. Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second street; Messrs. Comstock & Co. No. 36 North Fifth st.; and by Mr. Joseph Renkin, wholesale druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill sts. Philadelphia.
B. W. ROGERS.
No. 1 Water street, New York, General Agent in America, from whom Apothecaries and Merchants from all parts of the country may receive constant supplies, by application.

To Parents and Guardians.

THE subscriber, desirous of having a few boys to be family [illegible] [illegible] The school is located in Frankford, 5 miles from Philadelphia, which village, on account of its proximity to the city, its ready access by means of hourly stages, the fixed salubrity of its air, the beauty of its situation, and other circumstances, point it out as peculiarly eligible for the purposes above intended.

The branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, History, Botany, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Book Keeping, by single and double entry, drawing and painting in water colours.

Also, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Astronomy, Navigation, and the Latin language.

TERMS.—For boarding, tuition, &c. of boys over 12 years of age, $30 per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance. For boys under that age, $25 per quarter of 12 weeks, payable in advance. Washing, 37½ cents per dozen. Fuel for the season, $1. Books and stationery at the usual prices.
JOHN G. LEWIS, Frankford, Pa.
REFERENCES.—Isaac Pearson, James L. Pearce, Elijah Weaver, C. P. Iddings, A. Otis, R. Lane, Philadelphia; J. Y. Custer, Kensington; Joseph Rogers, near Evesham, N. J.
june 7—6t*

The Cheapest
Beaver Hat and Cap Manufactory in the United States.

CHARLES F. RAYMOND, practical Hat manufacturer, would acquaint his friends and the public that his stock, consisting of gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Otter, Fur, Seal, and Cloth, Fancy Travelling Caps, Youth's Hats and Caps of every description, will be sold by him at lower prices (the quality and workmanship being taken into consideration) than are usually charged by the majority of dealers.

C. F. R. feels induced to make this additional statement, in order to induce the public to inspect and ascertain the benefits he is enabled to propose, from the whole of his goods being manufactured under his immediate direction. These advantages cannot in truth be offered by those retail stores in this city not at profit to be manufacturers.

C. F. R. feels assured, that his extensive dealings, his knowledge and experience in the raw materials—his mode of giving encouragement to superior workmen, together with his own personal attention, will be sufficient to evince to the public his power and determination to furnish them in the best style, with a superior article.

No one shall have occasion to doubt, who will take the trouble of examining for themselves.

All Hats sold by him, will be warranted water proof, and to retain their shape and colour.

Country merchants, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as they will purchase from the manufacturer, and therefore have but one profit to pay.

The Trade will be furnished with Hats in the rough, of every description, at least 10 per cent. lower than they can be bought elsewhere in the city.

Shipping merchants, and those who buy for Mexico and South American markets, may have Hats and Trimmings of every description, put up at a short notice, in the best manner, at prices as low as any manufactory in the country.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Pelerines, Boas, Tippets, &c.

TO TRAVELLERS.—This day received, an assortment of Leather Hat Cases—a superior article.

Terms cash, or city acceptances.
CHARLES F. RAYMOND, 104 Chesnut street.
june 7—6t

MARSHALL'S
Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the Bones,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Rheumatism, Tetter,
	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Symphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulæ of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being impaired and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Bache and Wood's new Dispensatory.

To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine; and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Leg, Eruptions on Children, Dyspepsia, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, Hepatic Complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and tone to the whole system.

In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Syrup, prepared by the new process, over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article. In order to prevent this imposition, the public will observe, that hereafter each bottle of the genuine article will have the written signature of the proprietor affixed to it. Prepared only at
MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store,
No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States.
june 7—3m

CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.
A valuable application for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcerations and Sores of various kinds.

IT has long been a desideratum to obtain a preparation of the above character for the use of families—a convenient application which can always be at hand when accidents occur, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the introduction of the above preparation, as possessing all the qualities here described, and with much pleasure recommends it to the faculty and public, as a safe, pleasant and soothing application, for all external irritable wounds, or inflamed surfaces.

It has been fully tested in private practice, and the result has been of the most satisfactory and beneficial character.

In burns, scalds, wounds, ulcerations and sores of various kinds, no application has been productive of so much benefit, and it is confidently recommended to the public, as an article upon whose virtues they can confidently rely. Mild, soothing and gentle in its effect, it is particularly applicable to burns, it allays the heat and irritation of the parts, in a short time, and quickly induces the healthy process.

Every family in the city and country should supply themselves with this preparation; it is superior to most of the ointments which are obtruded upon the public, and may be advantageously employed in all cases, where a mild and stimulating application is required.

It is neatly put up in boxes and jars, at 50 and 25 cents each.
Prepared and sold only at
GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Chemical Warehouse,
No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia.
As there may be attempts of imitation, the proprietor will affix his signature as a guarantee of its genuineness.
Jan. 30, 1834—eotf

PLATINA POINTS.

PLATINA LIGHTNING ROD POINTS,
CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail by GEO. RUSSELL,
No. 18 North Sixth street, opposite South Alley.
Also, as usual, a general assortment of watches, jewellery, spectacles, silver ware, &c.
☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted, and Glasses fitted in Spectacles.
june 7—4t*

Liberal Offer.

TO persons who will obtain five responsible subscribers to the Philadelphia Liberalist (a weekly Universalist paper) the proprietor will give a copy of the first volume of the work neatly bound, or a copy stitched without the binding, which can be sent to any part of the Union by mail, as the current volume, just as may be preferred.

The Liberalist is printed on fine white paper, super royal size, folio form, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

The third volume of the Liberalist will commence about the middle of June. Address ZELOTES FULLER,
june 7—3t* No. 240 N. Fourth st. Philadelphia.

Cancer and Scrofula,
OR THE KING'S EVIL.

ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many profess to cure these complaints, but their efforts have been unattended with success.—The unfortunate patient who labours under such distressing maladies receives no permanent relief. Whatever hopes may have been excited in the commencement, prove fallacious in the issue, and the disorders aggravated by improper treatment increase to a most frightful extent. Physicians in general assert, that they know of no cure, all they can do is to cut or burn them out; but in a large majority of cases these methods prove wholly abortive. They return with accumulated violence, and the life of the sufferer becomes a melancholy sacrifice.—The application used by the subscriber, is a salve which kills the disease, converts it into a running matter, and in that form it is discharged from the system. Ulcers of all kinds, especially those of five or six years standing, are likewise cured. Certificates of permanent cures effected by this medicine are here submitted in confirmation of its past efficacy.

Certificates of names of those cured of the above diseases—Catharine Lewis cured of a bad cancer in her breast.——Elizabeth Bernault cured of a cancer on her face.——Mrs. Read cured of a very bad cancer in her breast and under the arm, residence in New Jersey.——Mrs. Black cured of a very bad cancer in her breast do.——Sarah Harris cured of a cancer under her arm do.——Sarah Green cured of a cancer on the side of her face, do.——Mr. Woodward cured of a cancer on his nose, do.——Elizabeth Scraggs cured of a cancer on her nose, do.——M. Janney, cured of the cancer, do.——Mr. Penton cured of a cancer on his lip, Philadelphia county.——Catharine Rinker cured of a cancer in her breast do.——Mrs. Broadnax cured of a cancer, Bucks county.——Joseph Lavasey cured of a cancer on his nose, Philadelphia county.——Geo. W. Smyth cured of a cancer on his face, Philadelphia county.——Thomas Fitzgerald's daughter cured of the King's Evil, Philadelphia.——Hugo Edward's son cured of the King's Evil, do.——Jacob L. Foster cured of the King's Evil on the side of his face, Philadelphia county.——Samuel Roger's child cured of the King's Evil on her neck, do.——Benjamin Rogers cured of the King's Evil, N. Jersey.——Isaiah Mount cured of the King's Evil, do.——Edward Newman cured of a sore leg, Philadelphia.——Sarah Geary cured of a sore ankle.

All applications made to the subscriber in either of the above diseases, will be carefully attended to. Residence on the turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, three and a half miles from Philadelphia. ☞ All letters must be directed, post paid, to the subscriber, Frankford, Philada. co. Pa.
july 27—3t—eowly WILLIAM DOVER.

TAYLOR & MASON'S
Unequalled and Inimitable
CHALLENGE
BLACKING.

FROM the numerous varieties of Blacking now before the Public, it may be fairly questioned whether there is any need to add to the number. It must be admitted, however, that much of the article vended under the title of "Blacking" is ill deserving of the name, even in its literal sense, and possesses very little of the quality designed and required.

Under these circumstances, the Manufacturers feel confident that the Public will properly estimate the value of an article which shall combine all the essential qualities of Blacking, without any of the objections and disadvantages so long the subject of complaint and inconvenience.

From the very great encomiums bestowed upon the
CHALLENGE BLACKING
By all who have used it, the Manufacturers are justified in offering it as
Superior to any thing of the kind ever introduced to the American Public!
TAYLOR & MASON
Challenge the Union
To produce an article equal to this, in any of the requisite qualities of such a composition.

STORE-KEEPERS, and Venders in general, will find it to be so decidedly superior, that they may with much desire and pleasure recommend it; and CONSUMERS will realize a considerable Saving of Time, Money and Labour, in the use of it.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on more advantageous terms, than by any other House in the trade.

Orders for exportation fulfilled with promptitude and despatch.

MANUFACTORY,
No. 93 Callowhill Street, below Third.

Needles.

JAMES WALTON, No. 16 Potter Lane, Philadelphia, running from Third to Bread street, and between Arch and Race streets, the only importer of James Smith & Sons Needles.—Thankful for past favours, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received an extensive assortment of needles, a fellow-warrantil and silver eyed sharps and between, cruises, sailors, milliners, glovers, bead, hair, ear, netting, rug and surgeons. [illegible] &c. &c.
ap 19—3mo

Carpet Manufactory,

NO. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable carpets are woven of different patterns, in the handsomest style. Also, ready made carpets kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the most reasonable prices.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The subscriber also informs the public in general, that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing carpeting of superior quality. JOSEPH SWARTZ.
ap 19—3mo

Dr. Mead's
Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

THIS best remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver, known by loss of appetite, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, heart-burn, languor, costiveness, lowness of spirits, jaundice of the complexion, and frequently accompanied with nervous complaints, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and disturbed sleep.

The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy; which is the invention of a physician, who has applied his study and practice, for many years, to these distressing complaints.

The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of the sole proprietor, Geo. Smith.

Sold in New York, by Hull and Brown, 128 Maiden-lane, who are wholesale agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, 301 Market street; in Baltimore by C. and H. and S. Kusser, by G. H. Keerl, and H. Price; in Alexandria, by William Stabler; in Boston, by Low and Reed, by Maynard and Noyes, and Henshaw and Co.; in St. Louis, by N. B. Atwood; in Buffalo, by Kissam and Treadwell; and by most of the druggists throughout the United States. mar 29—6m

Gum Elastic Patent Truss.

DR. J. J. HEINTZELMAN, informs those labouring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, (Rupture,) and wishing a certain and efficient remedy for the same, that his late improved Truss, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which male, female and children are subject, are to be had at his office, 135 N. Ninth st., where professional attention will be given to their application, in all cases without additional charge.

As regards the true surgical principles of a proper constructed Truss, for the radical cure of Hernia, he feels satisfied of the correctness upon which this one is constructed, as tested by experience, which thousands afflicted with this dangerous malady, can bear testimony to its efficacy.

J. J. H. also adds, with pleasure, that he has obtained the united support of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty in the United States, to whom he will, with pleasure, refer.—Deeming it unnecessary here to set forth any further proof or advantages of its superiority to any other Truss in use, the inventor will give a certificate, if required, on time, to exchange or refund the money within the specified time, if not approved of. may 17—8t

New and Fashionable
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

THE subscriber having added to his former stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods in his line, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.—Rich Coral Necklaces, Ear Rings, Breast pins, Finger rings, in great variety. A very handsome assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver, L'Epine, Patent Lever, and plain Watches, Mantel Time Pieces, Musical Boxes, Silver Spoons, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c. &c.
E. P. LESCURE,
No. 78 North Second street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.
N. B.—Bead bags of various colours and patterns. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted.
may 17—6m

REMOVAL.
R. & W. Wilson,

INFORM their customers and the public, that they have removed their Store from the Northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry st. (where they still continue to manufacture every thing in their line of business,) to the N. W. corner of Fifth and North Market and Arch sts., where they keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, a handsome assortment of fashionable Silver Plate, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Also, a great variety of Plated Ware of their own importing, such as Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks, plated on steel, Britannia Ware, &c., all of which will be sold at a trifling advance. may 17—3m

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam and Health Restorative, a safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhœa or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Cholic, Vomiting, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Sick Head ache, &c., and that frequent and fatal malady among children, termed *cholera infantum* or *summer complaint*. It is very pleasant to the taste, and will readily be taken by children. Its success has been unrivalled, and it is now used in the practice of a great number of physicians, many of whom have forwarded certificates detailing cures of great importance. In the dose of two or three tablespoonfuls to an adult, it will entirely suppress the spasms attending the *spasmodic or Asiatic cholera*, and thereby afford an opportunity for the exhibition of other remedies. It has been repeatedly tried in this disease, and has never known to fail in a single instance in producing immediate relief.

FOR SALE by Budd West & Co. No. 249, and J. C. Jenkins, No. 107 Market st., J. Thompson corner Second and Market, F. Williams corner Second and Almond—Robert, corner Third and Callowhill, Dr. Dodson, 44 South Fourth, Jordan, corner Third and Arch, and Second and Christian sts. Philadelphia, and by most Druggists in the United States.—Price 25 cents per bottle may 17—6m

$20 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 27th ult., MICHAEL DOUBOW, a lad about 19 years of age, an apprentice to the farming business. He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his hair is a light brown, he has homely feet, with large lumps upon the big toe joints, and walks with his toes a little turned in. He went away in company with one of my hired men, by the name of William Billsback, who is about the same height, but somewhat stouter built. They both had watches, and several suits of clothes each. Michael took with him a roundabout and pantaloons of steel mixed cassinet, a thin suit of French cassimere, also a steel mixed long-tail over coat, a fur hat, a low half worn, fine boots with round toes. It is probable he will wear some of Billsback's clothes.

Any person who will confine said boy in jail, and send me word, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if returned.
JAMES SHERRON, Jun.
Penn's Grove, Salem County, N. J.
may 17—3t* opposite City of Wilmington, Del.

East Bradford Boarding School,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

THIS Institution, is in a healthy, pleasant and retired situation, two and a half miles south of West Chester.

Branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography with the use of maps and globes, Arithmetic, History, Botany, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Also, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, plane and spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Navigation, Differential and Integral Calculi, with their application to Mechanics, &c.

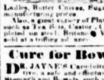
Terms for Boarding, and instruction in any or all of the above branches, $30 per quarter, of twelve weeks, washing, $3 per quarter.

Latin, extra per quarter,	$5 00
French, do.	6 00
Spanish, do.	6 00

Those wishing further information by addressing a letter to the subscriber, and directed to West Chester post office, will be referred to those who have had their sons at this school.
JOSEPH C. STRODE.
may 10—3 mo*

SECOND STREET HOUSE,
BY GEORGE VOGEL,
No. 39 North Second Street,
Philadelphia. aug 1, '33—ly

TO THE LADIES.



MISSES JOHNSONS', No. 206 Chesnut street, have received, by the late arrivals, a large assortment of Lace, Tuscan, and a variety of French Braids, of superior quality.

Also an assortment of Paris Hats and Bonnets, some of which is a new style of Travelling Bonnet.

Also, one case of Berlin Straws, 1 do. fine English, do.
may 24—tf

Patent Fly Net,
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Comb, Lace, Fringe and Military Store, [illegible]

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 22 N. 3d street.

N. B.—All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. may 31—2m*

MALIGNANT CHOLERA,
Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhœa, or Summer Complaint Cured

THE medicine, which by several years experience and trial in many thousand cases, has become celebrated as a most certain remedy for the above diseases, generally affording relief in a few hours at farthest, and frequently in a few minutes, and which is found equally effectual with grown persons or infants, continues to be sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM BAKER, Druggist, No. 16 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, and at the old price [illegible] to travellers, to keep this medicine constantly on hand, as a guard against the progress both of Cholera Morbus and Malignant Cholera—the latter especially being so sudden in its attacks, and rapid in its progress, as to become incurable before a physician can be obtained. may 31—3m

REMOVAL.

JOHN ASHMORE, manufacturer and repairer of Cutlery, has removed from No. 27 North Sixth street, to No. 24, Market street, where he will be happy to serve his old customers and the public, with any articles in his line.

☞ Grinding and polishing, of all descriptions, done at short notice, and on low terms. may 31—3t

A Teacher

WANTS a situation—a graduate from an Eastern College in 1829, who has since been constantly engaged in teaching, is taking a situation, either in a public or private school. The most unexceptionable testimonials will be given. Letters from any part of the U. States addressed to A. E. C. at the office of this paper, post paid, will meet with prompt attention. april 5—3 mo*

Macpelah Cemetery.

THIS Cemetery is situated on Prime street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, a portion of the ground has been appropriated to the interment of non members, at the following rates:—For those under 5 years, $1; those under 15 years, $1.50; all others, $2.

Orders for interment can be had of either of the undersigned or from the superintendent on the ground.

President—John D. Brown, No. 75 Green street.
Vice President—Thos. W. Newton, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets.
Treasurer—Daniel Green, Third near Catharine.
Secretary—Jacob S. Roberts, No. 32 South street.
DIRECTORS.
John Dougherty, No. 1 Harmony street, Southwark.
M. S. Fisher, No. 138, South Fifth street.
Joseph Roberts, Lombard street.
Thos. Fulton, No. 82 Swanson street.
Robt. Jarvis, corner of Carpenter st. and Passyunk Road.
John Feeney, 28 South Fifth street.
James Cheshard, 331 South Third street.
Joseph D. Patterson, No. 32 Wood street.
Joseph M. Mann, Twelfth near Vine.
Adam Rowen, No. 21 South street.
George Thompson, No. 4 Chesnut street.

Notice to Members.—All members who have not yet received certificates, deeds for their lots, are earnestly requested to call on the Treasurer and obtain them, as it will prevent any inconvenience hereafter; and all those who are in possession of deeds not signed by the Treasurer, are requested to leave their names, with the office and number of their lots, with him, that the same may be duly entered. [illegible]

Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following named useful improvements:

For Hose Pipes, cemented and connected with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.

For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the same uses of machine and other cards.

For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, including Wooden and other Socks, &c.

Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my license.
SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
april 5—tf No. 13 North Seventh street.

Jacob Senneff,

Brass, Steel, Cane and Reed Manufacturer,
No. 165 N. SECOND STREET,

HAVING received letters patent from the U. States, for an improvement in making cane reeds or slays, recommend them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever made. They have been tried in some of the largest manufactories in the U. States, and approved of by all. He warrants them to be superior both for their fine and durability to the reeds or slays made upon the old plan.

Also a general assortment suitable for country work, always on hand.

The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city. april 5—3mo

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.
N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug 20—tf T. S.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in the country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.
All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 3 Carter's Alley. sep 14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Chemists and wholesale druggists, 18 S. 5th s

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for exportation and home consumption. mar 8—6mo

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, Stock and Exchange Broker, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia.
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina.
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina.
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia.
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio.
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.
Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—ly

Patent Lamps.

JACOB KEIM invites the attention of the public to his newly invented hanging lamps, for which he has received a patent, on account of its superior advantages over all other lamps, for economy and brilliancy, and being so constructed as to burn as long as the last quantity of oil or wick remains. These lamps (much approved) may be obtained at John Hanse's Court, Cherry, below 9th street, north side. ap 12—6mo

A. Baton, Jr.

JEWELLERY Manufactory, No. 12, Franklin Place, running from Chesnut to Market, between 3d and 4th streets.

A. B. Jr. has constantly on hand a general assortment of fine and common manufactured jewellery, of all patterns and descriptions, together with watches, ever-pointed pencils, musical boxes, spectacles, thimbles, &c. &c.

The full value will be allowed for old jewellery, and stones of all kinds, either in cash or in payment for articles.
feb 1—6m

Improved Compound Chlorine
TOOTH-WASH.

THE discovery of the Chloride of Soda and its uses, by Labarraque, of Paris, was an addition to the resources of medicine of the utmost importance as a neutralizing agent.

To counteract at once the principle of decay, which commencing imperceptibly, slowly gathers strength, and finally destroys, is the important service which can be derived from the use of the Chloride of Soda, when administered with skill and care. The diseases of the Teeth being, in the great majority of cases, the result of neglect and a gradual accumulation of the principle above alluded to, it became obvious, from the earliest experiments, that the Chloride was the proper remedy and preferable to powders, dentifrices, &c. of whatever kind or pretention. By a chemical analysis, it will be found that the greater proportion of the Chloride Compounds so extensively in use, do not contain a particle of the Chloride of Soda, on the agency of which their efficacy must necessarily depend.

This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralizing all that is offensive in the mouth and breath, removing soreness and sponginess of the gums, destroying the taint of tobacco, or any other effluvia from whatever cause. In short, this preparation will be found to justify the various commendatory notices and recommendations it has received.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Rushton and Aspinwall, No. 81 William st., and 110 Broadway; N. Smith Prentiss, No. 45 Maiden Lane, N. York, and sold in Philadelphia by their agents, Samuel P. Griffitts, Chesnut street; Frederick Brown, do.; Charles Ellis, do.; at Hart's Bazaar, Reeve and Smith, Market street; Fred'k Klett, corner of 3d and Callowhill sts.; E. and C. Yarnall's; A. S. and E. Roberts, and Wm. and L. Krumbhaar. mar 8—6mo

Reuben Manley,

STOCK and Exchange Broker, North West Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets.
BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia.
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina.
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina.
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia.
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio.
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Road, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.
Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms.
P. S. Broken Bank Notes bought. ap 12—7mo*

Musical Tuition.

MRS. STANLEY would respectfully announce her removal to No. 71 Locust street, (opposite the Musical Fund Hall) where she continues to give instructions on the *Piano Forte*, and in *Singing.*

The uniform success which has attended her professional exertions during the seven years in which she has taught in this city, encourages her to hope for a continuance of patronage. References can be given to her numerous pupils. mar 22—3mo

Philadelphia Eye Infirmary,
33 South Seventh, one door below Chesnut.

THE object of this Infirmary, is expressly for the treatment of the Eye. The delicacy of its structure, its exposure, the importance of the organ, and its numerous affections, demand the most particular attention and daily practice, in order to qualify for its successful management. Surgeons who have been engaged in the largest Eye Infirmaries in the world and had the most extensive experience, are employed in the management of this Infirmary. The patients labouring under affections of the Eye, may have the best possible attention.

Persons who have been unfortunate and lost an eye, may have an artificial one so neatly adapted, at this Infirmary, without pain or inconvenience, as to be very difficult to distinguish it from the natural eye—the appearance and motion perfectly corresponding. mar 3—3m*

☞ To the Afflicted. ☜
Philadelphia Thomsonian Infirmary.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a Thomsonian Infirmary and Boarding house at No. 265 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth street, North side.

The location is central and airy, the house large and convenient for boarders and patients, and for the practice of Vegetable Medicine and Vapour Bath on the Thomsonian system.

The Infirmary established by the sanction, and under the particular patronage of Dr. Samuel Thomson, will have no connection with the pretended improvements on his practice and system. From our long and intimate acquaintance with the founder, and of his unparalleled success in the healing art, we are convinced of the great superiority of his system over all others, and shall rigidly adhere to its principles.

The Ladies' department will be attended by a female of experience in the practice.

Terms will be moderate, and every attention given to render patients comfortable.

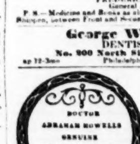
Advice given at their office in the same building, without charge.

Dr. Thomson's Medicines wholesale and retail.

Also, Thomson's "New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician," for sale at their store, No. 265 Market street.
CHARLES A. PLUMMER,
FREDERICK PLUMMER,
General Agents for Pennsylvania.
P. S.—Medicine and Books as above; also, at their store in Shippen, between Front and Second street. may 3—6m

George W. Ash,
DENTIST,
No. 200 North Sixth Street,
ap 12—3mo Philadelphia.

TETTER
Ointment.



THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and scabs on the face, and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to say anything in praise of the virtues of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, (son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell) at No. 63 North 8th st., the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists, Messrs. Snyder & Roberts, No. 6 North Front street; G. W. Chambers, S. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts.; and J. Gardom, No. 11 South Eighth street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

"This is to certify, that my son William, was afflicted with the Tetter for about eighteen months. It commenced on the calves of his legs, and in his arms, and spread nearly all over his body. Owing to its excessive itching, he could scarcely get any rest, or sleep at night, when he went to bed.—When the scabs were removed by his scratching, blood oozed from the wounds, to which his clothes adhered, and the removal of which, caused him much pain and increased his suffering. From a healthy child he became sickly, and wasted in flesh. I had nearly despaired of his recovery, as his complaint had baffled the skill of an experienced physician and might be dangerous. At last I had recourse to Dr. Abraham Howell's Tetter Ointment; when, to my great satisfaction, had the desired effect; and in a short time it entirely cured him. He is now the picture of health, and in a year since he was cured, and there is no appearance of the complaint returning.
Philadelphia, Oct. 6th, 1833. CHALKLEY BAKER."
ap 12—6m

Wholesale and Retail Bedding
WARE-HOUSE, corner of 6th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high post bedsteads, Field post do. French do. pew and settee cushions, the best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound; western feathers; bed ticking by the piece or single yard; curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair mattresses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK.
feb 15—ly*

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chrome Yellow,	Spts. Nitre, dulcis
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alc hol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber,

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. mar 17—tf

Silver Ware Manufactory,
No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

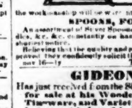
SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will be approved, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.
nov 16—ly THOMSON & EVANS.

GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Woodenware, Hardware, Tinware, and Variety Store, No. 333 Market street below Ninth,



Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Liverwort, maple sugar, dipper and table linen, a superior article, thread spools and silk winders, carpet hammers, brooms, whisks, rugs & cushions, drab cloth, and flannel, woollen stockings, tobacco, herbs and garden seeds.

He has also a large assortment of house keeping articles, cedar ware, &c.—as kitchen tables, step ladders, clothes horses, clothes lines, and clothes baskets, wash boards, wash-stands, lamps, horse combs, towel rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter-prints, curled maple ale, trays, matts, Boston rocking-chairs, very handsome hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, knife boards, lamps and stone ware, and shad-roasters on an improved plan.

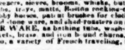
CEDAR WARE, as bathing tubs, wash-tubs, butter tubs, and buckets, brass and iron bound churns, umbrellas, tubs, &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.

By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are goffering irons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and copper wash-kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a superior quality Britannia ware as urns, coffee pots, &c.

House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of house-keeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient for supplying themselves with every necessary article. m 15—6m

James Fife & Son,

REED MAKERS,



South side of St. Stephen's Church, below Market, in Tenth st.,

CARRY on the above line in all its branches, &c. and keep on hand at all times, Reeds, suitable for city weaving in general. Also, Reeds of every description, suitable for Country *Merchants* on hand, in large quantities, of a very superior quality, and at the lowest manufactory prices.

Also, a few 1000 first quality New Orleans cane on hand and for sale. ☞ Reeds of every description made to order.
mar 15, '34—ly

PERFUMERY.

WHOLESALE and retail Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 84 South Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

L. W. GLENN respectfully informs Druggists, Perfumers, County Merchants and Dealers generally, that he has always on hand a large assortment of *perfumery, cosmetics and fancy soaps* of the very first quality, and at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. L. W. G. invites the public to an inspection of his goods, among which are—

250 doz. superior cologne water, in fancy vials; 30 doz. do. do. in pint bottles, 150 doz. do. in long plain pint bottles; 100 doz. Lavender water, half pint do.; 75 do. Florida do. pint do.; 80 do. do. half do.; 25 do. honey do. do.; 300 do. highly purified liquid oil, in oz. vials; 50 do. Indian oil for gradually colouring the hair; 50 do. dye for colouring the hair in 8 hours, without staining the skin; 80 doz. pomatum in pots; 150 do. improved milk of roses, in half oz. vials; 30 do. Michaux's freckle wash; 25 do. cosmetic cold cream; 25 do. ven-jan of rouge; 36 do. rouge in boxes; 500 do. superfine toilet powder; 250 do. assorted extracts or essences; 2,500 do. fancy soaps of the finest quality, and of various perfumes; 250 do. fine pearl powder; 40 cases perfumed soap in bars; 40 cases M. ruritani soap; flower water; 200 doz. chlorine tooth wash; 300 to court plasters; 200 do. Preston salts and sal aroma; 150 do. carbonic dentifrice; shaving cakes and soap in pots; lip salve; vestimental soap; durable ink; antique oil, &c. &c.

N. B. Any article purchased at this establishment which does not give satisfaction, may be returned. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. jan 11—6mo

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with positive success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or leger hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank business, and Ladies letter hand, by this system, labouring men, young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with double the rapidity and ease of any other taught in the Union.

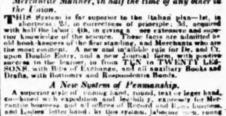
Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL,
S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—— [illegible] feb 2—tf

NORTH & WIRREN'S
SUPERIOR AMERICAN



RED AND BLACK INK,
Powders and Liquid Inks, warranted permanent manufactured only by Richard North, Jr., No. 2 Franklin Place, opposite the Athenian Buildings, two doors from Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE above have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the separate advantages combined, which have been considered a sufficient recommendation to the public of the various articles of the kind that have been prepared in this country, or imported from Europe. It is confidently submitting to that single trial of the Liquid Ink, or Ink Powder, (the latter of which possess great convenience to travellers, and particularly to voyagers,) will prove their superiority over all, of the present time now in use.

It is recommended to merchants and others who will find on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, retains its colour, and where a beautiful black ink is required for records and other public writings, this composition will bear comparison with any article of the kind manufactured in this country or with that imported from Europe. jan 25—6m

George P. Schively,
CUTLER
AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,
No. 35 South Eighth st. one door below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing and has constantly on hand an assortment of superior Surgical Instruments, such as—Amputating, Trepanning, Pocket, Lythotomy, Obstetrical, Air Pumps, Cupping, Teeth instruments, &c. and would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he is determined that all his work shall be of superior quality and at fair prices.

N. B. An assortment of fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. on hand. feb 8—6mo

ADELPHI
Cotton Factory Warehouse, No. 242 Callowhill street, below Seventh,

HAVE constantly on hand, sewing and knitting cotton, (bleached and coloured,) cotton cord, scoured in, men's, women's, and children's domestic stockings, Berlin aprons and drawers, suitable for the spring season; table cloths of double and treble width, of Jacquard's pattern, cotton balls, twine, cotton yarn, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail.
ap 12—3mo F. ROBERTS, Superintendent.

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. 10 South 2d street, to No. 185 Market street, (3d door below 5th, north side,) where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, consisting in part the following, viz—Black gros de Swiss, Italian Lustring; do. gros de Naples, Peau de Soie; superior black Beau de Soie; gros de Naples and Pou't de Soie; a large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; a general assortment of Fancy and Plain Satins; Silk Nett, embroidered; Black Italian Cravats, white, and black, and Satin Stock [illegible] and Gauze Veils, Gauze and Gros de Naples Garnitur; Ribands and Satin and Taffeta Ribbons from ½ to 30, various styles Belt Ribbons, Black Bombazines, English and French.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery, new styles Gingham; with a general assortment of Millinery articles, all of which they will sell low on accommodating terms.
mar 8—tf GOLDSMIT & GOODKOP.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

IF NATHAN GREEN, (formerly of East Goshen, in Chester County, State of Pennsylvania, or MARY, his wife, (formerly Mary Megawe,) be living, or if any of their children, or more lawful heirs be living, they will find it their interest by applying to the subscriber, with proper authority, in person or by letter, or in person, at Concord Meeting house post office, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania.
RODOLPH C. MARSH,
Executor of John Megawe, late of Concord, deceased.
may 10—6t*